THE GIRL FROM FRISCO
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. V NO. 79 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be despatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Farther particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

NOTICE.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on travelling to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand, Mary of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and there will be ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six Months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon. Rs.	2nd Saloon Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
" Sydney	690	490
" New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington).	870	660

24 Months' Return Tickets.

	Rs.	Rs.
To Melbourne	900	675
" Sydney	945	720
" New Zealand	1,080	855

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares dates of steamers and dates of departure of above vessels will be furnished on application to

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
19, Rampart Row,

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of race or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' pay if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

S. KAWAGUCHI.
Manager.

Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 312,857.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS
AND
SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.
MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.
Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3,
BOMBAY.
Telegraphs: "GOODWILL." Telephone No. 2709.
BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.
Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).
AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The Idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact, many learned men use Kamala Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kamala Oil.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,00

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Peking	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Capital Paid up	Yen 15,000,000.
Reserve Fund	Yen 1,350,000.

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankau	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama
Kobe	Osaka	etc.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,38,650

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING an EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Chittagong	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Lahore	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES ISLAND.

Batavia	Saigon	Manila,	Bangkok.
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Cebu	Puket
Medan		Hoilo	

NEW YORK; and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

10, Churchgate Street.

INSURANCE

THE ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.

Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—

N. B. LALA,
Secretary,
123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay

WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS.
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
113, Esplanade Road, Fort.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

HOTELS

The rendezvous of the elite of
BOMBAY
A. VIANELLI,
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

CORONATION DURBAR RESTAURANT.

21, Church Gate Street, Fort,

Breakfast, Tiffin and Moglai Dinner ready at any time.

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 6

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.
NO 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PAREL NEAR THE GOODS YARD AT CHINCHPOGLI OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY AND OPPOSITE THE CHINCHPOGLI FIRE BRIGADE STATION.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Lalji, Attorneys for the 1st mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Lalji Motarji and others and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagor by Indentures of Mortgage and further charge dated respectively the 28th day of September 1909 and 29th day of October 1914, and made between Lalji Motarji and others of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. Auctioneers, will THIS-DAY MONDAY, the 2nd day of April 1917 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and chawls standing thereon, situate lying and being on the Western side of Parel Road without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,900 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 143 and 736, New Nos. A/3164, 1/12730, 1/13598 A/1314 and New Survey Nos. 1/3609, 2/3609 2A/3609, 1A/3609 and in the Books of the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 7608, (1) 7617, 7618, 7619, 7620, 7621 7622 7627 (1) 7650 and Street Nos. (1) 10, 11 12 13 14 14 (1) 34a to 37a and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Parel Road on the South by public passage and on the North by the property of Jadavjee, Thobhan and which said premises are now and have been in the occupation of mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Mortgagee's Attorneys Messrs. Mehta, Dalpatram and Lalji at their office in No. 121, Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT CHINCH BUNDER ROAD.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction, on plot No. 20, Chinch Bunder Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th prox. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following plots for the term of 999 years.

Lot No. 1.—A very valuable corner plot; known as plot No. 1, Nowroji Hill Estate containing 597 square yards situate at the junction of Chinch Bunder and 1st Chinch Bunder Roads having frontages of about 150 ft.

Lot No. 2.—An excellent Building plot; known as plot No. 3 area about 607 square yards, frontage of 54 ft. to Chinch Bunder Road with additional means of access from the 25 ft. road in the rear.

Lot No. 3.—A valuable building site known as plot No. 18 situate on the West side of Chinch Bunder Road, area 590 square yards frontage of 62 ft. 6 inches. This plot overlooks an area which will eventually be laid out as a play ground.

Lot No 4.—A similar plot known as plot No. 19 area 590 square yards.

Lot No. 5.—Very valuable corner plot known as plot No. 20 Frontage about 125ft. to Chinch Bunder and 1st Chinch Bunder Road, area 511 square yards.

For further particulars, plans, agreements and building rules apply to the Board's Land Manager or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd April 1917.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO:
On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY THE 5TH APRIL AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AT THEIR ROOMS AT MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Auction sale of very rich seasoned blackwood Indian Carved furniture such as two hundred years old seasoned blackwood solid round dining table about 4½ feet diameter, rich carved sideboards, rich Indian carved seasoned blackwood wardrobe with figures of Gods, rich drawing room carved sofa seats, rich carved seasoned blackwood revolving and centre tables, etc., etc., and also specially selected and made-to-order household furniture by Messrs. Devji Kanji and other well-known makers such as rich mirrored sideboards by Devji, dinner waggons, dining chairs rich suites of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, rich teapoys, sweet toned cottage piano by Messrs. Neufeld and Co., Berlin, very rich seasoned wood double almirahs by Devji Kanji, English brass and iron double bed, rich old Persian carpets size 10½ feet by 5½ feet 7 feet by 4½ feet and 6½ feet by 4 feet, English solid sterling silver presentation cup about 45 tolas, rich flower pots, rich automatic purdahs, rich glass and Porcelainware etc., etc.

On THURSDAY, the 5th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at their Rooms (where all the furniture has been arranged for auction) very rich seasoned blackwood Indian carved furniture such as two hundred years old seasoned blackwood solid round dining table about 4½ feet diameter, rich carved sideboards, rich Indian carved seasoned blackwood wardrobe with figures of Gods, rich drawing room carved sofa seats, rich carved seasoned blackwood revolving and centre tables, etc., etc., and also specially selected and made-to-order household furniture by Messrs. Devji Kanji and other well-known makers such as rich mirrored side boards, by Devji, dinner waggons, dining tables, dining chairs, rich suites of sofas and chairs, rich Wimbridge pattern large cabinets, rich teapoys, mirrored hat stands, revolving book cases, sweet toned cottage piano by Messrs. Neufeld and Co., Berlin, very rich seasoned wood double almirahs by Devji Kanji, clothe and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, marble top washing and dressing tables, English brass and iron double bed, rich old Persian carpets size 10½ feet, by 5½ feet, 7 feet by 4½ feet and 6½ feet by 4 feet, English solid sterling silver presentation cup about 45 tolas, rich flower pots, rich automatic purdahs, rich glass and porcelainware, etc., etc.

The property of A. Casanova, Counsel General for Portugal and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT

"Wanted", "For Sale" Advertisements and all Notices strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local ..... Rs. 30 per annum.
Up-Country ..... Rs. 35 per annum.
Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND ANI TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Popaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

MAHABALESHWAR:—TWO MAIL MOTOR SERVICES run twice daily and also MOTOR LORRIES for servants and luggage from Wathar. Reserved cars can be had from Poona direct. For cars or seats from Wathar write to Mahabaleshwar Office and for cars from Poona, Write to FRENCHMAN, BREARLEY & Co., POONA.

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

INSURANCE.

WANTED by a well established Insurance Company in Punjab from 1st April 1917, a CASHIER on Rs. 250 per mensem. CASH SECURITY Rs. 25,000. Interest on investment 6 per cent. besides pay. Apply to Box No. 673, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7514

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED MOTOR CARS for Commission Sale. Realize best value for your Cars by displaying them at best advantage at our Palatial and Commodious specially built Garage. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRE & MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Ltd., Hughes Road, Chowpaty. A

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. K. F. MADAN, B.A.'s NEW MATRICULATION MATHEMATICS CLASS will restart working for 1918 Exams. at Grant Road and/or Fort from 11th June For particulars and terms write opp. Post Office, Mahim. 878

SITUATIONS VACANT.

PHOTOGRAPHY—Wanted first class SILVER PAINTER. BACKHOUSE & Co., Poona. 7574

WANTED—A qualified and experienced AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER. Pay Rs. 150. Apply to DIRECTOR of AGRICULTURE Baroda. 7588

WANTED

WANTED—Everybody to know that "Free Treatment of Accidents and Injuries" together with a Prospectus is sent free to any address by THE KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS & STORES (Jorasanko, Calcutta), *the Best and Biggest Ayurvedic House in India*, manufacturing GENUINE SHASTRIC Medicines and MACHINE-MADE TABLETS under direct supervision of its founder MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA KAVIRAJ GANANATH SEN, SARASWATI, M.A., L.M.S. Apply to-day at once.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

AN EVENING CLASS for BEGINNERS will be opened from the 15th of February:

MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, 6-30 to 7-30. Rs. 8 per month payable in advance, or Rs. 40 for six months. It is particularly important not to miss the first lessons. Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

WANTED

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A new or second-hand LANCASHIRE BOILER of 28ft. or 30ft. by 7ft. or 8ft. with 100, 125 or 160 lbs pressure must be in good working order. Apply soon Box No. 681, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7578

FOR SALE

STAMPS INDIA GIBONS, N518, 514B, Native States 50-75-100 Rs. 2-4-6. Old China Manuscript Shunuma (43) Pictures B. PONCHAJI, Medow St. 7620

ONE TEAK COUNTER with Brass fittings, suitable for Banks, Insurance and Shipping Offices. Apply to Box No. 688, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7596

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1685

MASTER-KEY SETS of 6 Padlocks 2in with 2 non-interchangeable keys to each padlock and 2 master-keys to fit all the 6. Rs. 20 per set. Similar sets 2½ in., Rs. 25 per set. We also make to order Brass and Galvd. Master-Key sets of any number of Padlocks.—R. H. PATUCK & Co., 14, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET

MILL ON HIRE—To be given on a system of hire, a cotton spinning and weaving mill, containing 19,600 spindles and 310 looms all in good working order in the Mofussil. Apply stating terms and conditions to Box No. 690, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7607

TO BE LET—SAGAR PRESS GODOWN Blocks H. K. L. & M. Insurance moderate. APPLY for rent and particulars to KHIMJI MEGHJI DEWRAJ & Co., 7587 Broach Street, Dana Bunder.

TO LET—On Harness Road, Malabar Hill for hot weather and monsoon only, an upper storied big furnished bungalow with best airy bed-rooms, drawing, dining, servants' quarters, stabling, etc.

On New Queen's Road facing the sea, first floor, five big bed rooms with bath and W. C., big dining room, hall, 2 godowns and servants' room, electric lights and fift. Apply Hormasji Sorabji 6, New Queen's Road." 7621

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Branch Office of THE SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED, will be removed to 12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, on the 16th April, 1917.

J. SATO, Manager.

7618

WANTED.

THE PUBLIC to know that a Cigarette Manufactory has recently been opened at 80, Hill Road, Bandra (Bombay), worked entirely by up-to-date machinery and power-cigarettes are manufactured from selected leaf tobacco, carefully cured and highly blended. The daily output is about (Five Lakhs) 5,00,000 cigarettes. Cigarettes and Pipe Tobaccos are largely available.

Good opportunity for Tobacconists. Specially exporters to Basra, Bagdad and other parts also to Military suppliers. For particulars please apply to

THE INDO-BRITISH TOBACCO Co., 80, Hill Road, BANDRA P. O. 7619.

NOTICE.

RATE-PAYERS are warned against paying bills for Municipal Rates and Taxes without receiving at the time of payment the bills themselves receipted and stamped with the coat of arms of the Municipal Corporation. Receipts for rates and taxes written on ordinary slips of paper are illegal and cannot for recognised.

The only legal receipt is the receipted bill itself stamped with the coat of arms of the Municipal Corporation.

Rate-payers when in doubt about any payment or about any Municipal matter relating to their properties should apply for information to the Assessor and Collector at the Head Office.

P. W. MONIE, Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 30th March 1917. 7617.

TO BE LET.

A BUNGALOW on the Parel Tank Road, No. 29, Bombay on the Hill with the accommodations of 4 side rooms, dining room, the Middle Hall (Drawing Room) with big Varandas on the front and back with a big Porch on which stands a spacious Bed Room with ten windows on all four sides airy, having a view of Kurla Mahalaxmi, Bandra, Bombay, and all surroundings. The Bungalow has got a large garden with a compound of 17,000 yards wall furnished with fruit trees, Alphonso, Piar Mangoes etc., flowers of varieties with pots. A small double storied open air Tea House, kitchen stable accommodating 3 horses, carriages and syces, servants' outhouses, store rooms closets and privies. The rent will be Rs. 225 per month including the use of fruits and flowers etc., in the compound, otherwise Rs. 200 per mensem excluding the use of fruits and flowers. Please apply to H. R. W., C/o Messrs. King King & Co., Post Box No. 110 Bombay." 7543

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

SAUPARIBAUG ESTATE.

THE TRUSTEES having sanctioned the development of the portion of this Estate lying between Chore Gully and Chamaur Bang Lane are prepared to receive offers for the plots fronting Sauparibaug Road. Offers should be submitted before April 23 on forms which may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

R. H. A. DELVES, 7615 Dy. Land Manager.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for contract of supply for five years of liquor in Indore State with effect from the 1st October, 1917. Tenders should reach this office on or before the 10th April, 1917, at 12 a.m. For conditions applications should be made to the Undersigned.

COMMISSIONER, ABKARI & SAYAR, 7536 Indore State.

LEGAL NOTICES

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 691 of 1916.

Messrs. JERUP TEJA & Co., a firm carrying on business as Shroffs at Khalasi Chakla outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

SITTARAM RAGHUNATH SANE of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kumbharwada Road, Dadar outside the Fort ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 24th day of August 1916, it was orderd that the defendant should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 1459-3-2 for debt and interest and sum of Rs. 150 for costs which said debt interest and costs amount to Rs. 1609-3-2 and further simple interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum upon the sum last abovementioned from the date of the Decree until payment.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 18th day of November 1916 the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the defendant in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon situate at Dadar near Kumbharwada Street without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 498 1/3 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. none and New Survey No. 1459 and bounded on or towards the East by public passage on West by Eknath Ganoba's Oart on North by property of Narayan Shivaji on the property of Abba Moroba and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 3213(3) and Street No. 677B and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the defendant or his tenants.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on Wednesday the 20th day of June 1917, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale put up for sale by Public Auction to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said defendant in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs of previous execution and of the said Warrant of sale.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

Rupees 2,500 Principal due under a Mortgage dated 6th October 1915 in favour of Mulji Ranchhordas. Rs. 117-8-6 interest thereon upto 17th February 1917 and further interest and costs

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said defendant to the same or to any interest therein

Should the said defendant have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 28th day of March 1917.

THOMAS WILLIAM BIRKETT, Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. Dubash and Co. Attorneys for Plaintiffs 7616

SALE BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS No. 52 Medows Street Fort.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M., (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 30 BALES HESSIAN CLOTH.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd April, 1917, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction by order of Messrs. Bhanji Ramji and Co., at Carnac Road Yelkart Land Port Trust Godown No. 2, Carnac Road and at the risk of intending purchaser Bhagwandas Damji of February 1917 shipment.

30 bales Hessian cloth 50 inches by 10 oz. each bale of about 1,000 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE LANDED PROPERTY AT PANCH MUKHI HANUMAN STREET OR MARUTI LANE.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Manilal Parmanandas, an Insolvent and with the consent of Nagindas Jekisondas, the transferee of the mortgage dated 19th day of April, 1909 and made between the said Insolvent and another of the one part and Shah Narotum Anandji of the other part and in pursuance of the order of the High Court dated the 27th day of February 1917, passed in the matter of Insolvency No. 467 of 1913 of the said Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of April, 1917 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in the following property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage tenements of dwelling house built thereon situate and being in Bombay at Panch Mukhi Hanuman Street, or Maruti Street without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 80 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Collector's Rent Roll for pension and tax under old No. 710, New No. 3241, old Survey No. 47, New Survey No. 599 by the Collector of Municipal rates under "C" Ward No. 5548 Street No. 20 and bounded on the east by Panch Mukhi Hanuman Street or Maruti Lane, on the west by a Sweeper's passage, abutting on the house now or late of Murlidhar Shambhoo, on the north by house now or late of Madhaw Dadaji and on the South by a sweeper's passage, abutting on the house now or late of Janardhan Dadaji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Amin and Desai, Solicitors for the said Official Assignee at their office in Meadows Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 5th day of April, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard.

(1) By order of the office concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Bhaichand Karamchand and Co., the following pearls:—

LOT NO. 962.

Bundles.	Button pearls	Carat	Chows.
706	42	1	
1	62	91½	
1	91	95	
1	131	95½	450
1	257	131	
1	374	132	
6	948	683	

(2) By order of Messrs. Dinshaw Bhikhaji Khan and Co., and on account and risk of Dharamchand Nemchand, an Insolvent the following pearls:—

LOT NO. 351.

Bunch	String	Pearls	Carat.
1	9	66	35½

CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1917.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS 21, Medows Street.

BONA FIDE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND RICH DECORATIVE ARTICLES.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will on WEDNESDAY the 4th day of April, 1917, sell by Public Auction at their sales rooms 21, Medows Street, the household articles of a gentleman consisting of bentwood sofa, bentwood arm and rocking chairs, teakwood chairs and easy chairs; marble top table; Tiled top tea poys; dining table; cloth press; hat stand; bedsteads; glassware; crockery; utensils; including a Persian woollen carpet size about 10 by 3 yards also a collection of rich and valuable china consisting of a pair of porcelain jars 30 inches high satsuma flower pots; plates; vases; old Chinese design flower pots; artistically designed cooisonee enamelled articles of unione shapes and similar other articles of usefulness and decoration.

The goods will be on view two days before the sale.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd April 1917.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF LOOSE, HAY SWEEPINGS, ODDS AND ENDS AT "O" SHED TANK BUNDER MAZAGON.

By order of the Officer-in-charge Supply Depot Mazagon, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1917, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at "O" Shed, Tank Bunder, Mazagon,

A very large quantity of loose hay sweepings, iron hoops, gunny bags, etc., etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1917.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, ETC.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 2nd April, 1917 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweepings and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

MENESSE & Co., Bombay, 2nd April, 1917.

BETTER THAN THE BEST.
BIKSON'S COFFEE
gives you a drink that's at once fragrant, delicious and better than the Best. Taste it.

AMUSEMENTS.

Well, Gentlemen of the Jury,

What Is Your Verdict ?

Unanimous or Divided ?

Oh, We are Unanimous ON "The IRON CLAW!"

"The IRON CLAW!"

60,000 ft. Grand Serial,

Which has produced the most Thrilling Sensation

Far and Wide

AND HAS MADE THE

NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA.

RING WITH THE LOUDEST ACCLAMATIONS.

Every Night

Second Big Instalment 9000 ft.

From Saturday 31st March

Do not miss this Grand Opportunity offered only at Half Prices.

Every Saturday & Sunday

Prize Matinee

at 3-30 & 5-15

AND

Every Night at

7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.)

NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA.

NEW SANDHURST ROAD,

BHENDY BAZAR.

Telephone No. 2417.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

TWICE NIGHTLY AT 5-45 AND 9-45

SPLENDID RECEPTION OF

MISS TENKWA

AND HER JAPANESE COMPANY.

PRESENTING A VAUDEVILLE BILL COMPOSED OF

DANCING CONJURING

HUMOROUS TURNS

SINGING ...LING.

Stalls full

Balcony full

Gallery full

LAST SATURDAY.

THE ONLY LADY CONJURER EVER TO APPEAR ON A BOMBAY STAGE.

A UNIQUE SHOW WHICH *BRINGS* JAPAN TO BOMBAY.

TWICE NIGHTLY AT 5-45 AND 9-45.

Seats may be booked at S. ROSE & Co.

Prices: Orchestra Stalls Rs 4; Stalls Rs 3; Dress Circle Rs 2-8; Balcony Rs. 1-8; Gallery Rs. 1 and Annas 8. Boxes Rs 10 to 35.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

Tel. 1882.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT

Film Sensation of the Season.

AVATAR AVATAR AVATAR

Adapted from the celebrated French novel BY THEOPHILE GAUTIER.

Featuring Italy's greatest film actor SIGNOR AMNETO NOVELLI

WEIRD. MAGICAL. LUXURIOUS. MYSTIC. ENTHRALLING. AMAZING.

A film that will make people talk till the end of the city to the other.

Thrice Nightly: 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

USUAL HALF RATES.

Brochure Containing the whole story to be had. Price ONE ANNA.

CROWDED NIGHTLY!

TO-NIGHT 6-30 P.M. AT GAIETY 10 P.M. AT EDWARDES THEATRE

PALACE OF VARIETIES

presents Bombay's ewitching Star

MISS ESSIE JENNINGS

In the latest London Successes

The Great

RENVILLE ROBERTS

In Bewildering JAPANESE JUGGLING

MISS MONA

The ever welcome favourite

CHARLIE

The whistling girl

THE

WARLEYS

In their side splitting

EXCELSIOR SKETCH

AND THE WORLD RENOWNED

WALTZ ROMANCE

MISS IRENE BERYL

In delightful Songs and Dances including the famous classical

SLAVE DANCE

Above

MONSTER VARIETIES

Are Intercepted by a Thrilling Circus Drama

THE FOUR DARE DEVILS

THE

GREAT EASTERN CINEMA

Edwards Theatre, Kalbadevi Road.

By special request

The world famous masterpiece

"SALAMBO"

A film of superlative merit of most artistic and highly developed skill.

Intensely enthralling in its theme.

2 SHOWS TO-NIGHT

6-45, and 8-15 p. m.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY THURSDAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING.

At 6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE at 6-30 p.m.

A Complete High Class Cinema Programme

A CIRCUS DRAMA.

"TINSEL and TRAGEDY"

IN 3 PARTS.

FEATURING MD'SLLE ROBINNE AND MONS. ALEXANDE

BRITISH OFFICIAL WAR FILMS.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES with the GUARDS.

Interesting pictures of this popular Royal Soldier.

EMPIRE CINEMA.

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m

Pathe's Gold Rooster Triumph!

"SUNSHINE and SHADOWS."

Featuring the Marvellous chid actress

BABY MARIE OSBORNE

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

(MOORISH ROOM.)

Tuesday, 3rd April, 1917. At 9-15 p.m.

PAUL NIJINSKY

(of the Imperial Russian Art Ballet, Petrograd)

will present his

RENOWNED CLASSICAL DANCES.

1. ANCIENT GREEK DANCES.

(Music adapted from Chopin)

2. Le SOIR (SCENE-DE-BALLET) St. SAENS
3. GRAND BALLET FROM FAUST.
4. SPANISH DANCES from CARMEN. (BIZET)
5. ANCIENT RUSSIAN NOBLES DANCE.

WHEN HE WILL BE ASSISTED BY WELL-KNOWN LOCAL AMATEURS

During the intervals between Dances and Musical Items, the Room will be thrown open to Ball Room Dances and will be open to the general assemblage.

Ten per cent. of the Proceeds will be given to the Bombay War Hospital Funds.

ADMISSION Rs. 5; and for Hotel Residents Rs. 3.

Tickets may be obtained from the Manager, Taj Mahal Hotel, or at the Door.

?

IS IT POSSIBLE? that with such a grand treat and attractive variation of selected Films which the ELDORADO Italian Cinematograph gives the Bombay Public, week after week—is it possible; will be the Question, that the Proprietors can reduce their rates?

--WAR-- ANY WAY??? WAR --WAR--

First reply

As money is very dear in War Time from TO-DAY the 2nd April 1917 the rates will be reduced as under:—

Box Seat	..	..Re. 1/-
First Class	..	..As. -/8
2nd Class	..	..As. -/4
3rd Class	..	..As. -/2

In addition to our facilitating these hard times by reducing our prices we wish to give every one in Bombay a chance to see our great Film which really deserves all Merit and Praise. The most thrilling and startling are this week's Episodes. Don't miss them under any circumstances.

Don't Forget
7500 feet.
7500 feet.

of the Crimson Stain Mystery and other attractive subjects.

TIME:—6-45, 8-30 AND 10 p.m.

Saturday and Sundays Extra Matinee Prize Shows at 5 p.m.

Special arrangements for Purdah Ladies.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

EVERY EVENING AT 9-30 P.M. PUNCTUAL

MAURICE E. BANDMAN AND WOLSELEY CHARLES PRESENT

THE BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY 2nd, 3rd AND 4th AT 9-30.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA THE PALACE THEATRE REVUE

"BEAUTIES" & VARIETY.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, APRIL 5TH & 6TH.

"THE MILLION DOLLAR GIRL."

Plan at ROSE & Co. from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily

After 7 p.m. Plan at Excelsior Theatre.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 31.

Rainfall has been local in south of Madras and of Lower Burma. Principal amounts are:—Moulmein three quarters inch, Tinnevelly one and half.

Forecast:—Few falls in Assam and south Madras.

SIMLA, April 1.

A few falls of rain reported from south of the peninsula, elsewhere weather has *been dry. Conditions are now more* settled over northern India than they have *been for some time. The temperature is* low in north-west India.

Forecast:—*No important changes.*

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th Mar. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 31 deg Fahr....	29.915	Inch.
Temperature of Air	85.5	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.0	"
Dew Point.....	70.6	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.619	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10).....	6.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	92.0	"
Minimum.....do.....	74.0	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE,WNW,NW,W	
Movement of Wind do. do.	132 Miles.	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Mar	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat.	31	m	4	27	23	1	m	10	38	19	7
	Apl.		6	45a	24	4					
Sun.	1	m	5	10	22	8	m	1	41	21	4
		e	31a	24	7		m	0	39a	20	1
Mon.	2	m	8	10	22	1	m	2	42	20	6
		e	11a	25	2			1	57a	19	10
Tues	3	m	9	9	24	0	m	3	16	19	7
		e	40a	25	9			2	50a	19	3
Wed	4	m	9	43	25	1	m	3	44	18	8
		e	7a	26	3			3	32a	18	8
Thur	5	m	10	24	25	1	m	4	10	17	9
		e	32a	26	10			4	12a	18	2
Fri.	6	m	10	58	27	0	m	4	37	16	11
		e	58a	27	3			4	49a	17	9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
„ 31 (Saturday)	„ 6h. 34m.	„ 6h. 52m.
April 1 (Sunday)	„ 6h. 33m.	„ 6h. 52m.
„ 2 (Monday)	„ 6h. 33m.	„ 6h. 52m.
„ 3 (Tuesday)	„ 6h. 32m.	„ 6h. 53m.
„ 4 (Wednesday)	„ 6h. 31m.	„ 6h. 53m.
„ 5 (Thursday)	„ 6h. 30m.	„ 6h. 53m
„ 6 (Friday)	„ 6h. 29m.	„ 6h. 53m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	1917 Mar.	28rd	9h. 35.0m.	a.m.
First Quarter	„	30th	4h. 6.4m.	p.m.
Full Moon	„ April	7th	7h. 18.8m.	p.m.
Last Quarter	„	15th	1h. 42.0m.	a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 31st March 1917 was 30.094 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Saturday, the 31st March, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is below the average in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess at Mainpuri, Allahabad and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at Karachi; night temperature is in defect at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air remains drier than usual except in Central India West. Day temperature is in excess at Bhuj, Dwarka and Veraval; night temperature is also generally above the average.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded except in the extreme eastern districts. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in defect at Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is below the average in the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad; night temperature is in excess at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—Dry weather continues except in the south of the Peninsula. Colombo *reports a heavy fall of 3.53 in. during a* thunderstorm. Light or moderate showers *have fallen in north Malabar and the Carnatic.*

Conditions are unsettled in north-west India. *Rain in light showers is likely in Malabar and* possibly in south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 31st of March 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	75.4	62.0	81	..	7.52	—2.94
Do. (30th Mar.)	76.5	59 4	72	..	7.52	—2.93
Jask	85.0	64.2	30	..	4.23	+0.22
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (30th Mar.)	78.5	69.1	67	..	3.09	—0.54
PUNJAB—						
Multan	88.3	69.0	41	..	0.25	—1.25
Rawalpindi	77.4	49.6	55	..	2.16	—0.66
Lahore	86.0	52.5	52	..	0.37	—2.89
Hissar	90.9	57.1	55	..	0.91	..
Ambala	90.7	61.1	33	..	0.84	—4.56
Delhi	91.0	65.8	34	..	1.46	—1.52
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	92.7	68.1	27	..	1.26	—0.31
Mainpuri	96.5	67.6	34	..	2.04	—0.07
Jhansi	95.8	72.5	25	..	2.41	+0.68
Cawnpore	97.6	70.5	29	..	4.02	+2.04
Allahabad	10.7	71.6	21	..	3.84	+1.72
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	92.7	53.1	18	..	0.43	—0.66
Karachi	88.6	73.8	73	..	0.93	—0.50
Ajmer	95.2	64.2	23	..	0.04	—1.25
Jaipore	90.7	62.1	19	..	0.36	—0.56
Kotah	91.0	74.0	25	..	0.12	—0.74
Mount Abu	79.0	67.9	24	..	0.41	—0.74
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	89.4	74.7	29	..	0.53	+0.08
Dwarka	91.4	75.7	33	..	0	—0 68
Veraval	92.3	77.3	22	..	0	—0.47
Rajkot	98.1	72.8	19	..	0.02	—0.48
Bhavnagar Para	98.8	77.4	56	..	0	—0.56
Surat	101.7	76.9	58	..	0	—0.84
Ahmedabad	102.1	78.2	31	..	1.04	+0.65
Deesa	95.6	75.1	21	..	1.16	+0.65
Neemuch	97.2	76.6	24	..	1.22	+0.42
Indore	98.7	69.4	39	..	1.76	+0.86
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	95.3	64.2	54	..	6.63	+4.04
Saugor	96.2	70.0	22	..	5.24	+0.99
Hoshangabad	98.7	68.2	43	..	4.66	+2.91
Khandwa	103.8	73.1	21	..	1.68	+0.51
Akola	101.2	69.2	35	..	5.32	+3.25
Amraoti	99.6	74.4	33	..	4.38	+2.31
Nagpur	97.8	65.7	38	..	6.71	+4.20
Chanda	99.7	66.4	41	..	5.43	+2.65
Raipur	97.3	70.6	38	..	7.96	+5.77
KONKAN—						
Bombay	92.0	78.8	69	..	2.40	+1.81
Ratnagiri	97.3	75.3	45	..	8.05	+7.91
Marmugao	89.7	76.9	93	..	5.32	+4.68
Karwar	89.1	72.5	86	..	9.68	+7.75
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	98.6	72.2	41	..	1.84	+0.97
Ahmednagar	94.8	66.7	43	..	2.25	+0.80
Poona	96.8	70.9	52	..	2.95	+1.79
Sholapur	96.0	69.3	40	..	9.40	+7.69
Bijapur	95.0	71.0	28	..	10.45	+8.90
Belgaum	91.3	63.2	37	..	11.80	+9.51
Aurangabad	96.4	65.7	45	..	2.24	+0.80
Nizamabad (Indur)	98.9	68.2	29	..	3.46	+1.62
Hyderabad	92.8	70.6	48	..	8.19	+6.03
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	92.0	77.8	76	..	6.32	+2.85
Calicut	91.4	75.5	91	0.58	6.78	—0.23
Cochin	90.7	75.3	78	0.04	8.31	—3.05
Colombo	87.0	72.8	97	3.53	29.99	—2 25
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.8	71.2	81	..	11.00	+4.12
Bellary	97.5	70.7	34	..	6.13	+3.60
Cuddapah	96.1	71.8	60	..	4.87	+0.07
Madras	91.2	75.7	77	..	18.52	—1.96
Bangalore	90.2	64.8	58	..	11.10	+6.85
Coimbatore	94.7	71.4	84	0.29	7.68	+1.92
Trichinopoly	98.1	77.7	69	..	3.72	—5.57
Negapatam	89.9	77.1	87	..	16.76	—12.72

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.

The following Casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut H T Henrey, Irish rifles.
Second-Lieut A F H Kelk, Welsh Regt.
Second-Lieut A J McWna, Flying Corps.
Capt G A Read, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut P J Walton, West Yorks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut P J Scales, Northants.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Lieut T N Bennet, Irish Rifles.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut J W Wiskar, Londons.

DIED.

Second-Lieut J H M Redding, Munsters.
Lieut E L C Watkins, Field Artillery.
Lieut R D Whyman, Royal Scots.

WOUNDED

Second-Lieut C Ambler, Rifle Corps.
Capt A Barnett, Irish Rifles.
Lieut C H C Bullock, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut T E Chambers, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut T H Corrigan, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut N A Coxwell-Rogers, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A G Craig, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut S O Daly, Londons.
Second-Lieut F W Freeman, Essex.
Capt J T George, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut M J Hartery, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut A H Lake, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G L Maslem, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R E Neve, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W Owens, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut C A Pocock, Warwicks.
Capt W Roberts, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut P W Roots, Londons.
Second-Lieut S A Salmon, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A J Skevington, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut W W Spresen, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R A J Thompson, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C R C Vincent, Londons.
Second-Lieut V C Young, Irish Rifles.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut F D Brown, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut G F Haselerr, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A J Pearson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut T Shepard, Warwicks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED DIED OF WOUNDS, NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONER.

Lieut W B H Parker, Cheshires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED PRISONER, NOW WOUNDED PRISONER.

Lieut A W Brown, Manchesters.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 16

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Rowland Birks, Navy.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

Sub-Lieut Lawrence J Meade, Reserve.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Lieut Lawrence W Robinson, Marines.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, March 29th.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		6,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		600
„ „ Sales of East Indian		550
„ „ Imports		5,000
Mid. Americans		12.02
Egyptian F. G. F.		23.75
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May	19.11
	July	18.91
	Oct.	18 10
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	18.51
	July.	18.40

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 29th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
March	12.44	+9
March-April	12.32	
April-May	12.26	
May-June	12.20	
June-July	12.14	+8
July-Aug.	12.08	
Aug.-Sept.	11.99	
Sept.-Oct.	11.64	+6
Oct.-Nov.	11.54	
Nov.-Dec.	11.47	
Dec.-Jan.	11.44	+5
Jan.-Feb.	11.42	
Feb.-Mar.	11.41	
March-April	11.40	+15

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool Mar. 29th.

Months.	To-day's price.	
May	23.00	
July	22.85	+70
Nov.	21.75	+65

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 29th.

M. G. Bengal Good	9.62
„ „ Fully Good	10.10
„ „ Fine	10.15
No. 1 Oomra Good	10.62
„ „ Fully Good	10.80
„ „ Fine	11.05
Broach Good	11.84
„ Fully Good	12.12
„ Fine	13.30
Scinde Good	10.02
„ Fully Good	10.20
„ „ Fine	10.45

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London Thursday, Mar. 29th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£	£	
Total Bullion'	54,000,000	No change.	
Public Deposits'	49,500,000	Dec.	12,000,000
Other do.'	129,000,000	Inc.	5,300,000
Govt. Securities	24,000,000	Dec.	100,000
Other do.'	139,000,000	„	12,200,000
Notes and Gold'	34,200,000	„	400,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 19% of the Liabilities.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar. 27th.

Bar Silver Spot	35 11/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Featureless.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5½ per cent. since 18th Jan. 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 9/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 1/2
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5
„ „ „ „ 6 „	5 1/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
„ 7 day market loans	4 3/8
Consols 2½%	53½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	44½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	64½
Government Securities 3%	55½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.30

WAR LOANS.

London, Mar. 27th

3½% 1925—1928	£86
4½% 1925—1945	£92½
5% New	£95

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 27th.

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Afloat Paid ..	33

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Feb.-Mar. Paid	62

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat	76

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-Apr. Buyers	100
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship Apr.-May.	97
Toria Rapeseed Mar.-Apr. quoted	100

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs ex-Ship Mar.-Apr. Value	103
	London, Mar. 28th.
Linseed Calcutta Mar.-April Sellers	107/6
	London, Mar. 27th.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£147
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£136½
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR

Raw Java Nos 16/18 C & F Calcutta, Mar.-Apr, ...	22/6
Raw Java, C & F Bombay Mar.-Apr. ..	22/9
do. do. Karachi Mar.-Apr. ..	22/10
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta Mar.-Apr. ..	24/6
do. do, Bombay Mar.-Apr. ..	24/9
do. do Karachi Mar.-Apr. ..	24/10

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-April Value	3/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June —	3/1½

PREMIER ON FOOD PROBLEM.

OUR RESPONSIBILITIES GRAVE BEYOND WORDS."

The Prime Minister has addressed to the President of the National Free Church Council, the Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, an urgent appeal for his help "in securing the fullest possible co-operation of all members of the Free Churches in carrying forward the great national campaign for economy and increased production."

"I know," writes Mr. Lloyd George, "that a great deal has already been done to use gardens, allotments, and waste land for increased production of food in the coming year, but I am sure you will agree that we can make still greater efforts in this direction, and it is right that all who have been chosen to fill positions of leadership in our countryside should direct special thought and effort to making the best use of our native resources at the present crisis.

THE ENEMY OF WASTE.

"Pastors and teachers have a unique opportunity of rendering national service now. We have to combat in every corner of the land the enemy of waste. We have to see that we are using our spare hours and the spare bits of land that lie around us in the national service, by producing potatoes and other valuable foods for the coming year. In this work old and young alike can do their 'bit,' and how proud the young children of England to-day will be when they look back in after years to this time, and think how they, too, helped their country to win the greatest of crusades in history.

"But, as you know, action, to be fully effective, must be not simply individual, but united. England has rightly gloried in her free societies, and this tradition will against serve us well to-day. We must freely organise ourselves for production and distribution. Let the people everywhere, under their leaders, form themselves into groups to help one another in the work of production, for if we combine our purchases, for example, of seeds and manures, we shall make our work both easier and more economical.

'ORGANISE'—THE WATCHWORD.

"The central and local authorities also, which are now in a position to give most valuable help, cannot assist individual men and women as they can deal with organised groups. Therefore one of the first things to be done everywhere is for men and women locally to organise themselves into groups that they may help one another the better, and that they may co-operate with the public authorities. 'Organise' must be one of our watchwords, and I ask you to appeal to the clergy and teachers of the Free Churches to take this work up energetically.

"There is no time to lose; the spring will soon be upon us, and unless we catch the spring our chance this year has gone. Our responsibilities at this time are grave beyond word. No one can say how much the future depends on our efforts during these next few months, and I look to you and your colleagues in the Free Churches to take a great part in helping forward this work throughout the length and breath of the land."

THE WILL TO WIN

MR. N. CHAMBERLAIN ON WHOLE-TIME WORKERS.

Addressing members of the Baltic Exchange on Feb. 23, Mr. Nevil Chamberlain, Director of National Service, appealed for more help still from that source, and pleaded for the release of whole-time men, writes the "Daily News." Without, as he confessed, being able to tell them exactly what they could do, he gave them a couple of hints.

"One volunteer is worth ten pressed men," he said, adding that he was sure that was worthy of their consideration. "The other hint is," he add. "that one whole-time worker is more valuable to me than 50 part-timers, and therefore any arrangement which would release a small number of men altogether would be very much more valuable to me than an arrangement which would give me the services of a much larger number of men for short and intermittent periods of time. I do not say that I won't accept both if you will give them to me," Mr. Chamberlain went on; "but I want you to understand that from my point of view there is no comparison between the two."

Mr. Chamberlain appealed to members to appoint a committee to discuss the matter round a table with representatives of his own department.

Earlier in his speech Mr. Chamberlain said for a long time many of us, and he did not pretend to have been wiser than other people, looked upon this great struggle as one which it was the duty of the Army and Navy to carry on whilst we went on with our business as usual. But step by step, by pressure of circumstances, we had been led to realise that we were not fighting merely for the sanctity of treaties or for the rights of small nations, deeply as those things had sunk into our minds, but that we as a nation were fighting for our lives; that great as were the resources of this country and of the Empire, we should need them all if we were to vanquish the tremendous forces with which we had come to grips.

"During the last few months all the belligerents have been gathering up their strength for the life and death struggle which may perhaps decide the issue. As a nation we are united in our determination to win." (Applause.)

Children brought up on

LE-VISCO

LOOK CHEERFUL

Price per tin Rs. 3 V. P. charges extra.

LE-VISCO INDIA Co., BOMBAY 7

The Rajah as well as his subjects, find in Horlick's Malted Milk an ideal Food-drink, for not only is it delicious in flavour, but it helps Nature to brace up the flagging energy and tones the system completely.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

is packed in Glass Bottles, made in 3 sizes.

Can be obtained of all Stores and Bazaars in the East. No cooking, add water only.

PIONEER ELECTRIC Co
CHURCHGATE St
LAMPS
Fort BOMBAY
at Lowest Prices.
All Makes.

SWADESHI STORES

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INDIAN ARTICLES

AS FOR

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5 BRANCHES:—

1 Princess Street .
2 Madhav Baug . .
3 Girgaum . . . .

BOMBAY

4 Budhwar Peth . .
5 Cantonment . . .

POONA.

HEAD OFFICE

The Bombay Swadeshi Co operative Stores Co., Ltd.

Times Building, Fort,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 24th of Meher, 1286.
Mahomedan: 9th of Jamad-ul-akhar, 1335.
Hindu: 10th Sud of Chaitra, 1973.
Sunrise: 6h. 33m.: Sunset: 6h. 52m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

War Loan Meeting of residents of D. Ward, Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, 6 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Musical Comedy Co.'s "Beauties" and Variety at 9-30 p.m.
Agakhan Hockey Tournament: Second round Hornets A Club v. Republican Sporting Club.

TUESDAY, April 3.

Agakhan Hockey Tournament: Second round Parsee Hockey Association v. Instituto Luso-Indiano.

THURSDAY, April 5.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Musical Comedy Co., in "Million Dollar Girl" at 9-30.

THURSDAY, April 12.

"Purdah Afternoon" to be held by Lady Willingdon, Women's War Loan Office for Mayo Road 5 to 6-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Eldorado Cinema, Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Musical Comedy Co., at 9-30 p.m.
Empire Theatre: 6, 8 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m. Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-15, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0 8-45 and 10-30.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0 8-45 and 10-30.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
	H. M.	H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 10	21 30
Poona Mail	11 15	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd & Inter-Class)	8 40	7
Poona Express	19 35	7 55
South East Passenger	15 35 & 24	

Punjab, Calcutta and Madras Postal Expresses. (Departure Seven hours after Mail Steamer is signalled.)

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
	H. M.	H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 35	21 0
Kathiawar Express 3rd Class	7 40	21 20
Slow Passenger	20 50	7 45

1ST BOMBAY TROOP BADEN POWELL BOYSCOUTS.

Odrers for the week ending April 6th 1917:—

Wednesday, 4th April.—Plain clothes parade on Maidan at 5-30 p.m. Signalling, and instructions for P./L's.

Saturday, 7th April. Field Day. Details issued later.

To-day at 3 p.m.—Paper Chase. Face in on Maidan in Field Uniform at 2-45 p.m., sharp.

Orderly Officers.—A. S. M. Vorhaid.

Orderly Patrol Leader.—P./L. Pirries, of Lions. Subscriptions for April now due, are to be collected by Patrol Leaders, and handed to Senior P./L. Bassons.

ALFRED G. FOOX,
A. S. M. L./C. 1st Bombay Scouts.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, April 2.

Drills for the week ending Saturday April 7:—

Monday 2nd April.—7-15 a.m. Riding School 6-15 p.m. Musketry Class for Troop Leaders and Corps (Vol. Club.)

Tuesday 3rd April.—7-15 a.m. Independent Troop Drill.

A and B Troops, Church Gate Sands.

C and D Troops Santa Cruz 6-15 p.m. Proficiency Class (Vol. Club)

Wednesday 4th April.—7-15 a.m. Riding School. 6-15 p.m. Musketry Class for Troop Leaders and Corps. (Vol. Club.)

Thursday, 5th April.—7-15 a.m. Squadron Parade Church Gate Sands A. B. C. and D. Troops.

6-15 p.m. Proficiency Class (Vol. Club.)

Friday 6th April.—7-15 a.m. Riding School Fort, for A and B Troops.

Santa Cruz Riding School, C and D Troops.

Saturday, 7th April.—7-15 a.m. Riding School,

Cawnpore Pigsticker Topies may be worn on parades during the hot weather at the discretion of the members provided the regimental colours are attached.

E. G. PEARSON, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

April 2.

636. Machine Gun Courses:—"H" Company Class will parade at Prince's Dock Armoury at 5-30 p.m. The Battalion Class will parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday.

637. Discipline:—Copy of Government of Bombay, General Department Order No. 852, dated, Bombay Castle, 7th February 1917.

Order:—Under Section 7 of Indian Volunteer Act XX of 1869, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the name of Volunteer J. V. Paisley, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, be removed from the rolls of the Corps.

638. Extract from Brigade Orders dated 28th March, 1917 is republished for information:—

182. Appointments:—2/Lieut. S. T. Sheppard, Bombay Vol. Rifles, assumed the duties of Staff Captain (for purposes of work under the Registration Ordinance and Defence of India Act) on the 8th February (forenoon).

Authority:—Military Secretary to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's telegram No. 282, dated 28th February 1917.

639. Musketry:—The classification and miniature ranges will be closed until further orders.

640. Return of Arms:—Any arms and equipment not yet handed in must be returned to Armoury immediately.

641. School of Musketry:—The following Officers and N. C. O.'s have been detailed to attend a special musketry course at Satara from 2nd to 24th April.

Captain H. C. B. Mitchell.
Lieut H. L. McNeill.
Lieut. T. N. Begbie.
2/Lieut. A. Hinchliffe.
No. 8250 Sergt. J. Donnelly.
No. 7142 Sergt. B. D. Barnes.
No. 6560 Sergt. H. Macnaghten.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Mar. 31.

NO. 71.—DUTIES

Duties for the week commencing Monday 2nd April:—

Orderly Officer for the ensuing week Lieut. A. M. Green.

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Coy. Sergt. W. A. Niven.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Coy. Sergt. W. H. Stubbs.

Orderly Sergt. E. E. Coy. Sergt. S. W. Walton.

NO. 72.—PARADES.

There will be parades every evening at Headquarters at 7 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday.

NO. 73.—LEAVE.

The undermentioned have been granted leave as stated below:—

Major R. W. R. Pennington V.D. Commanding No. 1 Coy B.V.A. from 31-3-17 to 15-4-17 inclusive.

Gunner W. King, B.V.A. 2 months leave from 30-3-17 having proceeded to Basra on Government Duty.

NO. 74.—DRESS.

Extract from Station Orders No. 240 dated March 27, 1917:—

India Army Order No. 276, dated 19th March 1917, is re-published:—

With reference to Army Regulations, India, Vol. VII, para 55, and Vol. II, para 582, trousers without putties may only be worn in Service Dress by Staff Officers, and Officers and men belonging to units of the dismounted services, when off duty inside barracks or on fatigue inside barracks. During the hot weather, Divisional Commanders may however permit the use of trousers without putties on Musketry ranges, if considered desirable locally.

P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICES.

The habit of wearing a mixture of uniform and civilian dress must be discontinued.

All the rifles must be returned to Headquarters at once they being required in exchange for new ones.

There will be no Staff Sergeants and Sergeants meeting on April 3rd.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play a programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master commencing at 6-15 p.m. on Monday the 2nd April 1917.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The special meeting of the Girgaum District Congress Committee that was to be held this evening at 6-30 p.m., in the Servants of India Society's Hall, is postponed. The day on which the meeting will be called hereafter, will be notified later on.

THE AIMAI WADYA SANITARY SETTLEMENT GYMNASIUM.

The opening ceremony of the Aimai Wadya Sanitary Settlement Gymnasium was held under the Presidency of Mr. S. K. Bole on Saturday at Parel Tank Road. After a programme of gymnastic feats Mr. S. G. Devrukleker gave an account of the work done at the chawls in connection with education, co-operation, sanitation etc.) Prof. Burnett-Hurst, Drs. Patil and Salunke, Messrs. B. G. Parelker, Sadanand Ketker and the President made suitable speeches and congratulated Mr. and Mrs. Devrukleker on the good work they have done at the chawls. A vote of thanks to the President, distribution of flowers and light refreshments terminated the proceedings.

AN INCREDIBLE REGULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Through your esteemed journal I beg to bring before the public and the authorities concerned one serious grievance on behalf of my fellow students who appeared this time for the Intermediate Arts Examination (Ahmedabad Centre). The University of Bombay has taken a wise or otherwise step to shift the University Examinations from November to the hot days of the end of March. Papers are set at 11-0 a.m., and at this centre, in spite of the intense heat that we felt, the supervisors in response to our demand for water, kindly informed us that we cannot get it before 12-30 p.m. If we induce the maharaja to give us water secretly, the supervisor, when he comes to know of this, not only reproaches the boy for this serious crime(!), but also speaks to us in a high tone, for disobeying the rule and drinking water before 12-30 p.m.

May I inquire through your paper if the University enjoined upon the Head Supervisors this generous treatment of the students? Why then should the supervisors, who were not to sit for the examination, be allowed to drink water before that time?—Yours, etc.

'A STUDENT, (Inter Arts).'

WONDERFUL SPECIFIC FOR

DIABETES

Radical and Sure Cure.

By which Diabetic patients suffering from any long standing period and given up by English and Indian Physicians, are radically cured, is distributed GRATIS to Diabetic Patients in Benares daily.

Out-door Patients have to pay Rs. 3-4 for one week's doses and for four week's Rs. 10-6 with postage and packing etc. Full amount will be refunded in case of failure. Though it is not fallible still it is written for the satisfaction of patients.

The Specific is to be taken for 4 to 12 weeks according to constitution.

Ingredients are VEGETABLES and HERBS only and free from opium or any poisonous substance or hot effect.

It is guaranteed that no relapse of Diabetes appears after recovery till the end of their lives, whether they stop in Benares during the treatment or they take the specific at their home.

Improvement appears on the very First day of commencing the Specific.

Testimonials are sent free.

Address:—

K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.,
Near Post Office Shivala, Benares City, U.P., India.

NOTE:—Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

AYURVEDIC MEDECINE.

VAIDYARAJ PRABHURAM ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

The fifteenth anniversary of the late Vaidyaraj Prabhuram who established the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College was commemorated by the teaching staff and students of the college in the last week. There were usual vedic prayers on the first day which were largely attended by gentlemen and Vaidyas of the city. The next day a meeting of well-known citizens, University medical men and Vaidyas and Hakims took place in the College Hall when Mr. Sitaram head of the firm of Chiniram Jasraj was called to the chair.

The report stated that the College had been in existence for the last twenty years. The students were trained in Ayurvedic Science and the necessary knowledge of the Western System as regards its theories was given to them to enable them to exchange views with the University Medical graduates. The idea was to displace those practitioners who, under the guise of Ayurvedic practice, having picked up some cursory knowledge and prescriptions settle themselves in practice. The college students are trained with the idea of producing scientific and practical Ayurvedic practitioners, and are not supposed to practise the Western system, there being other institutions to teach the practical work in that system. The need of Ayurvedic practitioners who have gone through a course of scientific instruction is thus filled and those who for religious and other reasons prefer the Ayurvedic treatment are supplied with scientific Ayurvedic practitioners. The advantage of these practioners again is that they can go hand in hand with the University Medical graduates, having learned their theories and followed their progress, and hence those deplorable incidents that arise from upsetting the scientific line of treatment settled by a University Medical man for a patient, where also a Vaidya attends as family physician, cannot occur as the scientifically trained Vaidya is able to understand what the doctor aims at.

The college has six teachers, all graduates of the institution, a lady demonstrator in midwifery and nursing for female students and the principal, Dr. Popat.

There is a charitable dispensary connected with the college, a small hospital of ten beds, and the necessary requisites to impart instructions. The funds amount to about a lakh of rupees with several promises which bring up the amount to a lakh and a quarter.

The President dwelt upon the necessity of having such a Medical School by which scientific and practical Ayurvedic practitioners could be supplied to those who take only Ayurvedic treatment and has been unfortunately at the mercy of those who do not study the science and set up in practice without any experience. The instruction in Ayurved, he said, should be both practical and theoritical and a charitable dispensary and a hospital should, as was the case there, be the accompaniment of an Ayurvedic Medical College. He further said that the standard works of Ayurved should be thoroughly taught from first to last and not as some of the Vaidyas do—teaching certain portions only from certain books. It is satisfactory to note that all the teachers in this college have passed through a regular course of study and are graduates of the College. "I would," he said, "resent any high sounding titles conferred on any Vaidyas by any Ayurvedic Conference, unless he has gone through a course of a scientific institution and passed its examinations as is done in this College. I wish all success to the institution, and congratulate the trustees, the principal and the teaching staff for the unique work they have been doing.

Hakim Syed Aboo Yousuf Asphani thanked the President on behalf of the meeting which then dispersed.

On the third day the museum of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College was opened to the Vaidyas and Ayurvedic students. It contains the various means by which instruction is imparted to the students of the College. There were crude vegetable drugs and minerals from which Ayurvedic preparations are made. The anatomical models of different parts of the body in several stages of dissection; anatomical and physiological atlases; pathological miscroscopic specimens; Nursing books; Temperature Charts; Bones of the Human Body; Human organs and dissected parts preserved in solution; moving atlases of the whole body; first aid Maps; Midwifery dummy, instruments; Microscope etc., Vaidyas, Vaidyak. Students and other visitors were given explanations of these specimens by the students of the College. On the whole the celebration passed off with high success affording a good deal of useful information to Vaidyas and Ayurvedic students.

THE LATE LADY LAMINGTON AND SIR P. M. METHA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The late Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta often used to relate to his intimate friends an account of his first meeting with the late Dawager Lady Lamington whose death has just been announced. During the Parsi Knight's visit to England in 1910-11, our ex-Governor, whose mother she was, introduced her to his former colleague in Bombay. The venerable old lady who had neither been to India nor had met any native of this land before, expected that Sir Pherozeshah would be as innocent of a knowledge of the English language as she was of the Indian vernacular. She therefore looked upon her son to act as an interpreter between her and her new acquaintance who, however, began talking so fluently and correctly that she was almost taken aback.

"How nicely your friend speaks English!," said she to her son, "I am surprised at his command over our language."

"Oh mother," replied Lord Lamington," he is an orator, and in that respect would give points to the best of our public speakers."

The Dowager ever since took a special liking for her Indian friend and both at her own house where she entertained him and Lady Mehta, and elsewhere, she was as eager to hear him talk about Indian politics as her son, when presiding over our Legislative Council, might have wished him to hold his tongue during the discussion on the annual Budget.—Yours, etc.

J.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

AUTHORISED BY GOVERNMENT.

TO OPEN ON MONDAY, APRIL 16th, 1917.

ONE THOUSAND PRIZES.

Tickets **Rs. 10** each.

All prizes will be in 5½% War Loan Bonds, repayable in 1920, and the amounts subscribed will be distributed as follows:—

20%	in	1 prize.
10%	"	1 "
5%	"	1 "
10% divid into		5 equal prizes.
10%	"	10 "
5%	"	25 "
10%	"	100 "
10%	"	200 "
15%	"	657 "
5% expenses and War Funds		
100%		1,000 prizes.

In the event o the expenses being less than 5% the difference will be given to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund. Bombay Presidency Branch. Should the expenses exceed 5% the extra cost will be defrayed by the Western India Turf Club.

If tickets are sold to the value of **Rs. 50,00,000**, the first prize will be **Rs. 1000**, the second prize **Rs. 5,00,000** and the third prize **Rs 2,50,000**. If tickets sold amount to more than **Rs. 50,00,000** the prizes will be increased in value accordingly.

CONDITIONS OF ISSUE.

1. Tickets may be obtained:—

(a) By forwarding *whole* currency notes, *under registered cover*, to the Secretary, Western India Turf Club, *Town Hall, Bombay.* (Cheques, Money Orders, Telegraphic Remittances, and half notes will not be accepted).

(b) By cash payment at the following places:—

The Head Office, Western India Turf Club, Town Hall, Bombay, and all Branch Offices in the City.

Also through all Branches of the following Banks:—

Bank of Bombay.
Bank of Bengal.
Bank of Madras.
Allahabad Bank Ld.
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
Central Bank of India Ld.
Eastern Bank Ld.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Mercantile Bank of India Ld.
National Bank of India Ld.
Messrs. Thos. Cook & Sons.
" Cox & Co.
" Grindlay & Co.
" King King & Co.

2. The Signature of the Secretary, Western India Turf Club, will be stamped on every ticket.

The name and address of an individual Subscriber only will be recorded on the counterfoil retained by the Western India Turf Club, and no name will appear on the ticket.

Tickets required by Syndicates and Confederacies must be applied for in one name only.

3. The Lottery will close at all Offices outside Bombay City on 31st May, 1917, and in Bombay City on the 14th June, 1917.

4. The drawing will take place at the Town Hall, Bombay, and will commence on the 2nd July, 1917.

5. An official list of the prize winners will be published on the completion of the drawing.

B. F. LANCE,
Ag. Secretary, Western India Turf Club.

1st April, 1917.

WAR LOAN RACE.

BOMBAY'S STRONG LEAD MAINTAINED.

TOTAL NOW NEARLY CRORES.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, so far as known up to time of going to Press.

	Rs.
†Bombay ..	..2,97,44,300
Bengal ..	..2,46,90,600
Madras	19,25,200
†United Provinces ..	25,57,500
†Punjab	53,06 000
Burma	27,03,900
†Bihar and Orissa ..	4,47,200
†Central Provinces ..	11,04,800
Assam	1,05,200
Minor Administrations.	8,35,200
Total ..	6,94,19,900

† 31st March was a Bank holiday in these provinces.

POSTAL SECTION OF WAR LOAN.

OVER ELEVEN LAKHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 31.

Applications to the Post Office section of the War Loan received up to the 28th March, 1917 were 1,120 of the total value of Rs. 11,19,575. The details by circles are as follows:—

	Rs.	
Bombay	3,19,250	359
Bengal	2,47,550	310
Bihar	80,725	76
Central Provinces	98,325	80
Punjab	1,48,775	114
United Provinces	1,52,400	101
Madras	47,000	52
Burma	17,550	28
	Rs. 11,19,575	1120

MEETING IN G WARD.

Under the auspices of the G Ward War Loan Committee a public meeting of the residents of the Ward was held at Dadar with a view to explaining the War Loan to the public. The Chairman in the course of his speech explained the various ways in which war loan could be subscribed for and the advantages accruing to them from the same. He exhorted them to make the war loan a success by contributing their utmost. Several other speakers then addressed the meeting and with a vote of thanks to the chairman the proceedings came to an end.

SALE OF WAR LOAN BONDS TO FOREIGNERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,— As I understand, the new war bonds are transferable like the ordinary Government Promissory Notes. I think there is no provision in the rules regarding the war bonds, which would prevent people from selling their bonds to men belonging to countries outside the empire such as the Japanese, etc., If that be so, it is quite likely that, considering the vast security and the sumptuous rate of interest, such people may buy in as many bonds as possible; and in that case the amount of interest will go out of India. So will it not be advisable, in the interests of India, to restrict the sale of the bonds among British subjects alone? In the absence of legislation to that effect, I should request anybody who is forced by circumstances to sell his warbonds to see that the buyer is a British subject.— Yours, etc.

FITZ J.,

Morsi, 30th March, 1917.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN PARTNERSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will any of your kind readers answer the following queries re new war loan and oblige:—

(1) Can the new war loan be taken in the names of two persons?

(2) Can its interest be received with the signature of one person only?

(3) Can the loan be *sold* in the market with the signature of one person (either of them)?

(4) Can the creditor of either *one* bearer confiscate it legally?—Yours, etc.,

MANEKLAL DAHYABHAI SHAH.

Ahmedabad, Sarangpur 31st March, 1917.

At the Parsi Anjuman meeting held on Sunday, under the Presidentship of Sardar Davar Kaikhosro Edalji Modi, head of the Parsi community of Surat, it was unanimously resolved to recommend the name of Mr. Naoroji Bomanji Vakil for appointment as delegate of the Parsi matrimonial court at Surat.

LORD RONALDSHAY.

REPLY TO CRITICISMS ON HIS APPOINTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 31.

H. E. Lord Ronaldshay received this morning at Government House, addresses of welcome from eight public bodies, namely, the Bengal Mahajan Sabha, the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, the Marwadi Association, the Central National Mahomedan Association, the Bengal Landholders' Association, the Bengal Presidency Moslem League, the British Indian Association and the Anglo-Indian Association. His Excellency replied separately to each of the addresses.

Replying to the Bengal Mahajan Sabha address, Lord Ronaldshay referred to the criticisms provoked in some quarters by his appointment to the Governorship of Bengal, and said that he confessed that it did seem to him that his critics displayed somewhat undignified haste in their anxiety to discharge their quiver full of arrows at him. He attributed to this haste the fact that in quoting extracts from his past writings and speeches they sometimes overlooked contexts, with the unhappy result that they imputed to him statements he never made, and attributed to him opinions he never held. He had served his apprenticeship in the rough-and-tumble of English political life and he could assure them that they would always find him ready to welcome criticism that was well informed or that was intended to be helpful. Perhaps, they would forgive him if he added that he would treat criticism which lacked those qualities with the contempt which it seemed to him to deserve.

ANARCHY IN BENGAL.

Referring to anarchy in Bengal, he said he deplored the existence in Bengal of the career of anarchy and he devoutly trusted that they would not prove to have been unduly sanguine in declaring that the threatening clouds had well-nigh vanished from the horizon. At the same time, anarchy in the body politic like cancer in the human frame was a constant danger to the whole organism. So long as the seeds of cancer remained implanted in the human body it possessed the malignant power of contaminating the healthy tissues with which it was surrounded, and the danger to the whole only passed with the complete excision of the poisonous growth.

HOME INDUSTRIES.

Referring to the establishment of the Bengal Home Industries Association, he said that he had travelled somewhat widely in different countries in Asia and he had observed with regret the invariable tendency to decay which was exhibited by indigenous industries when faced with the competition of machine-made goods. Modern high power factories were excellent things in their way and were worthy of encouragement, but he saw no reason why two classes of products should not flourish side by side. It was in the products of the home industries that the artistic genius of a people found its natural expression and for that reason, if for no other, such industries seemed to him to be worthy of all the encouragement that could be given.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 31.

Lord Ronaldshay replying to the address of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce acknowledged the services rendered by the people of Bengal to the Empire during the present war and remarked he had felt no surprise at the display of patriotic zeal on the part of the people. For, he realized that they must have seen in the aggressive spirit which animated the German people the very antithesis of all that they themselves held dear, humanity lay torn and bleeding, a victim of the system which had exalted the material and debased the spiritual. Referring to the hope expressed in the address that India's demonstration of loyalty would be recognised in a conspicuous manner, his Excellency said that while he was certain that nothing could be further from their thoughts than to suggest that the attitude of the peoples of India towards the war had been in any way due to lively anticipation of favours to come, he could understand and sympathise with their desire for a honoured place in the council of the Empire. The fact that Indian delegates were now in England to take their part in the War Council of the Empire which was about to be held was an earnest of the intention of the Imperial Government to accord further consideration to their claims.

Replying to the Bengal Land Holders' Association he said that he believed there was room for many useful reforms in the sphere of district and village administration. In the best interest of the people themselves charges ought to be lightened and again much could be done by administrative reforms such for instance, as the introduction of the circle system to bring the administration into closer touch with the life and activities of the rural population.

Replying to the Central Mahomedan Association's address he said that the Mahomedans might greatly be proud of the fine part played by their coreligionists in the armed forces of the Crown.

Replying to the Anglo-Indian Association's address he said that in view of the financial stringency due to war he was afraid that they were obliged for the present at any rate to give effect to the recommendations of the Simla Conference of 1912 which involved fresh outlay.

Replying to the British Indian Association's address his Excellency said that the conduct of the men of the Bengal Ambulance Corps which served with distinction in Mesopotamia augured well for the reputation of the Double Company whose fortunes they would all watch with the greatest interest and pride. Referring to the change of Capital from Calcutta to Delhi he said that the best guarantee of continued fame and greatness of Calcutta was to be found in the enterprise of its people and in the sense of civic responsibility of its leading citizens.

In the course of his reply to the Bengal Presidency Moslem League his Excellency said: "I am by no means indifferent to the position of extreme difficulty in which you have been placed by the lamentable action of those who having gained control of the Turkish Empire forced it against the best interests of its people to take part in the world war on the side of the enemy of our Empire. Though you have refrained from mentioning it I know well the supreme importance which you attach to the inviolability of the sacred places of Islam. I have every confidence that you may rest content with the assurances which have been given you that Great Britain is scrupulously anxious to avoid taking any action which could in any way endanger the hold of Islam upon them. You will have read with satisfaction the proclamation of the General-in-Command of our victorious force in Mesopotamia in which he points out that we come not as enemies of the people but as their liberators from the system of maladministration under which they have languished for so long. Gentlemen, I have never had the smallest doubt of the ability of the educated classes among you to sift the wheat from the chaff in the vast winnowing floor of this world the wide class of nations or to see through the cloud of dust raised by this tremendous controversy the path of your duty shining clear and bright before you. We undergo the ordeal of this fierce trial reluctantly but with clear conscience. Our motives have been published to the world. They are on record for you to judge. It is only among the ignorant that I can conceive of doubts as to the duty or even as to self-interest being entertained. I have heard it said that the ignorant masses among the Musalmans are prone to excitement and in matters affecting their religion are easily led astray. Well, gentlemen, I look to you with complete confidence to guide and control the less educated members of your community."

SERIOUS MOTOR ACCIDENT.

TAXI COLLIDES WITH MOTOR CYCLE.

EUROPEANS AND 3 PARSIS INJURED.

A serious motor accident occurred on Saturday night on Queen's Road, Bombay, resulting in more or less serious injuries to three Europeans and three Parsis, necessitating the removal of some of them to the St. George's and the Parsi General Hospitals.

It would appear that motor cycle No. 5669 with a side car was being driven by one Rustomji Shapurji Bhaonagri along Queen's Road towards Chowpatti, when beyond the overbridge leading to the Wilson College Gymkhana a collision occurred between the motor cycle and taxi car No. 3113 driven by one Charles Wilson, going in the same direction. It is alleged that the taxi car tried to pass the cycle and the collision occurred, with the result that the cycle was thrown aside by the taxi car, which then dashed against a lamp post on the footpath. The impact was so great that the Municipal gas lamp standard was uprooted from its socket. The standard fell on the car across the bonnet, wind-screen and back seat of the car, injuring the occupants of the car. The upright together with the roof of the lamp was severed in several places and the motor car was considerably damaged, the axle of the front-wheel being bent and the steering wheel being entirely broken. The car seemed to have struck the lamp stand at its base, dislodging it from its position and carrying away with it, causing it to fall diagonally across the whole length of the car.

The driver of the taxi-car, Charles Wilson and G. Bavlis and W. Trafford who were seated in the car were injured, the two the latter being removed to the St. George's Hospital. R. Green and another person, who were also seated in the car, were not injured.

The driver of the motor cycle, Rustomji Shapurji Bhaonagri, and his mother Jerbai, who was seated in the side car and his father Shapurji, who was seated at the back sustained injuries and were taken to the Parsi General Hospital.

COW-BOY BARONET.

A ROMANCE OF THE WILD WEST

Confirmation of the announcement of the approaching marriage of Sir Genille Cave-Browne-Cave, the cowboy baronet, was received in London in mail week. Miss Boltwood, the bride-elect, is a member of a family who about four years ago left London to try their fortune in Virginia. Last June, the baronet, who is a pastor of the Nazarene Church, conducted a tent mission at Esmont. Miss Boltwood was one of the converts, and afterwards assisted in the evangelist work.

Miss Boltwood states that Sir Genille intends selling the family seat at Stretton Hall, Leicestershire, and is making a permanent home at Charlotteville. The marriage is expected to take place next month, after which the baronet-preacher will go on a mission-tour for the summer.

The baronet has met with considerable success in his new role of preacher. He has a wealth of experience to draw upon from his varied and strenuous life as a sailor, soldier, Arctic explorer, and horse-breaker.

When he succeeded to the title as twelfth baronet he was breaking in horses at £2 a head, and known as "Kid Cave, of Half-Circle Ranch." He is stated to have considerable influence among some of the more boisterous characters of the rugged West.

SAD END TO PROMISING CAREER.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN'S TROUBLES.

SUICIDE IN A HOTEL.

Mr. A. R. King, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday at the Coroner's Court, touching the death of Mr. Yeshwant K. Kuntay, aged 30 years, librarian of the University of Bombay whose dead body was found lying in his room in the Sardar Griha Hotel, Carnac Road.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye deposed to his having known the deceased since 1905. He said the deceased passed his Matriculation Examination, securing the first place and prosecuted his studies at the Ferguson College, where he maintained himself by prizes and scholarships, getting a first class in all his examinations and passing his B.A. in 1908. The deceased then became a Dakshna Fellow of the College and at witness' recommendation was given a scholarship to go to England to study for the Civil Service. He went to Cambridge but subsequently had to give up the idea of going up for the Civil Service for want of funds. He studied Mathematics and returned to India in 1912 and was appointed Professor of Mathematics at Shrinagar. He was there for a year. He was then appointed librarian of the Bombay University on condition that he should be trained in England for a year and then serve the Bombay University for five years. He again went to England, returning in 1915. Since then he had been librarian of the Bombay University. His debts had remained unpaid to the extent of two or three thousand rupees. He was not married and witness told him on behalf of friends that they offered to pay his debts if he got married. But he (the deceased) said he did not want to be indebted to his future father-in-law. Witness thought this was reasonable and did not press him. The deceased said nothing about being in love. He was somewhat dissatisfied with his position, and asked him about applying for another post. Witness told him he had to complete his five years' engagement. One of the deceased's brothers died in a lunatic asylum. The deceased himself never showed signs of mental derangement.

Deputy Inspector S. E. Histed, who searched the deceased's room, said some papers found there showed his indebtedness for a fairly large amount to educational funds. Other papers showed that he was in love with a lady out of India, who, wrote about having to wait with patience.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

SURSUM CORDA.

MR. FISHER'S MOTTO FOR TEACHERS.

In an appeal "to my fellow teachers," Mr. Fisher, the President of the Board of Education, wries:—

"We are now in the third year of a war unprecedented in its demands upon the endurance, the courage, and the devotion of our people. But our end is not yet accomplished, and the great cause which inspires the national effort is about to make still further demands upon us.

"We believe that we are now approaching the decisive hour of the war, and, though this means more sacrifice, it means also sacrifice tempered by confidence and vision of an end which is not remote."

Mr. Fisher, referring to the calling-up of more teachers, says he does not blind himself to the fact that the school life of the country will suffer. "but the call of the nation at this critical hour cannot be denied."

A NOBLE VOCATION.

Looking ahead the President says that the proclamation of peace and victory in the field will summon them. not to complacent repose, but to greater efforts for a more enduring victory.

"The national system of education has indeed proved its worth in the war, but the future welfare and security of the Empire require that its influence should be deepened and widened.

"The career of a teacher is an honourable and liberal profession; at its highest it is a vocation—a vocation which in every age has claimed the cheerful dedication of many noble lives. Let us rise to the height of our calling. Sursum Corda."

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the Association will be held at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, to-day, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

AN IRANI'S SUICIDE.

The Deputy Coroner held an inquest on the body of Khusru Boman, an Irani, aged about 23. The deceased was employed in an Irani's shop on the Apollo Bunder and on Friday last he was found suffering from the effects of opium. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital where he died the same night. The deceased had no trouble, and he admitted having taken the drug, although he gave no reason for it. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

Professor R. D. Ranade of Fergusson College, Poona, has been invited to deliver a course of lectures on the Philosophy of the Upanishads at the Institute of Philosophy, Amalner. The lectures began on Saturday. The successive subjects which Professor Ranade is going to treat are,—The Background of Upanishadic Philosophy, The Analogies of Greek and Indian Cosmology, Psychology and Theory of Knowledge, Roots of Later Philosophy in the Upanishads, The Atmanlehre, The Ethics of the Upanishads, and finally, The Intimations of Self-realisation in the Upanishads.

MURDER OF A PATHAN.

BODY BURIED ON THE RACE COURSE.

FOUR ARRESTS.

On Saturday night Inspector Obedullakhan of the C.I.D. received information that a Pathan had been murdered and his body buried on the Race Course maidan at Mahaluxmi on the 27th ultimo.

Inspector Obedullakhan thereupon arrested a suspect named Mahomedkhan Fazaldin and proceeded to the Agripada Police Station and gave the information to Inspector Carter. These two officers accompanied by Deputy Inspector Beldom and the informant then proceeded to the Race Course maidan, where the informant pointed out the place where the dead body had been buried.

The place was dug up and the body of a Pathan named Zafarkhan was recovered. From there Inspector Obedullakhan and Deputy Inspector Beldom proceeded to the Hospital Ship Loyalty and arrested another Pathan named Fakirakhan, a coal trimmer serang.

Deputy Inspector Beldom subsequently arrested one Munshi at Two Tanks and later on one Sardarkhan, another coal trimmer on board the Hospital Ship Loyalty. Mr. Griffiths visited the spot subsequently.

Mr. A. R. King, Deputy Coroner held an inquest yesterday at the Coroner's Court on the body of the deceased Zafarkhan Fatehkhan. Superintendent Mayers led the evidence.

After the body had been identified and formal evidence recorded, the further inquest was adjourned.

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar. 30th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp. ..		500
" " Sales of East Indian ..		50
" " Imports		8,000
Mid. Americans		12.77
Egyptian F. G. F.		24.25
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May.	18.87
	July.	60 69
	Oct.	18 72
	May.	18.22
	July.	18.12
New Orleans 10 a.m.		

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 30th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
March	12.39	
Mar.-Apl	12.27	
Apl.-May	12.20	
May-June	12.15	
June-July	12.09	
July-Aug.	12.03	
Aug.-Sept.	11.85	
Sept.-Oct.	11.53	—5
Oct.-Nov.	11.48	
Nov.-Dec.	11.42	
Dec.-Jan	11.39	
Jan.-Feb.	11.37	
Feb.-Mar.	11.36	
Mar.-Apl.	11.36	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 30th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
March	12.40	
March-April	12.29	—6
April-May	12.07	—18
May-June	11.98	
June-July	11.15	—18
July-Aug	11.29	
Aug.-Sept	11.70	20
Sept.-Oct.	11.25	
Oct.-Nov.	11.35	
Nov.-Dec.	11.28	—18
Dec.-Jan.	11.25	
Jan.-Feb.	11.23	
Feb.-Mar.	11.22	
March-April	11.21	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

London, Mar. 29th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		17,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..		1,000
" to Continent		Nil
Futures at New York May		18.61 No chn.
" " July		18.33 +1
" " October		18.00 +3
Spot Cotton at New York		19 30) No
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		18.75) chn.
Futures at New Orleans May		18 45) +3
July		18.32)
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)		9½
Demand Bills		4.75.45
Silver Commercial Bars		72 3/8

London, Mar. 8th.

Bar Silver Spot	36

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, March 30th

Months.	To-day's price.	
May	23.15)	+15
July	23.00)	
Nov.	22.10	+35

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, March 30th.

M. G. Bengal Good		9.92
" " Fully Good		10.10
" " Fine		10.75
" No 1 Oomra Good		10.62
" " " Fully Good		10.80
" " Fine		10.65
" Broach Good		11.86
" " Fully Good		12.12
" " Fine		12.20
" Scinde Good		10.02
" " Fully Good		10.20
" " Fine		10.46

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Mar. 30rd.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	18,000
" Forwarded	11 000
" Imports	36,000
" Stock	768.000
Actual Weekly Sales	30,000

London, Mar. 29th.

Linseed Calcutta March-April Sellers ..	107

The directors of the Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Store Company, Ltd., have passed a resolution to the effect that Rs. 30,000 be invested in the War Loan Bonds out of the Company's Reserved Fund with a view to help the Indian War Loan.

Opinions of the Day.

A Splendid Opportunity.

Mrs. Besant—The opportunity is one that should be eagerly grasped by Indian young men, though it will, of course, entail a certain amount of hardship for many who are fairly well off. But a young man who will not face three months of hard and disciplined living is quite useless to the Motherland, whereas, when he comes back from his three months, he will be twice the man he was before. It is a splendid opportunity of realising Swami Vivekananda's prayer: "God, make me a man." . . . . . The time has now come for our young men to show whether their patriotism has any depth or reality, or whether their professed love for the Motherland is only a sham. Only 1000 men are wanted from the whole of the Madras Presidency, and those who wish to be among this fortunate 1000 should apply at once as above directed.

"An Insult to Indians."

"The Indian Patriot":—At a recent meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, in reply to a question put by the Maharaja of Cossimbazar, Sir George Barnes stated that Indians had been practically excluded from direct appointment to the general scale in the Telegraph Department and "this is due to the fact that for reasons of State, the Government decided that the majority of telegraph operators should be non-Indians." We are sorry that at a time when the Government is anxious to avoid controversies, such an answer should have been given. Are the Indians employed in the Telegraph Department proved unfit, No. They are found satisfactory enough, are described as picked men who are entrusted with responsible duties and are engaged in discharging those duties satisfactorily. Why then were Indians practically excluded from direct appointments? Reasons of State? We have a right to demand what these precious reasons of State are? Do they suspect Indians? Is there any reasonable ground for belief that Indians will sell any valuable information to a German spy? It is a pity that we should be left to think such distressful thoughts at this hour when enthusiasm and self-sacrifice are demanded from us for the prosecution of the war. There can be no reason of state [illegible] trusting the people of India who have played more strenuous loyalty and self-sacrifice that the countrymen [illegible] We who are enjoying self-Government [illegible] South Africa.

Demand for Immediate Action.

"New India."—Those of our friends, like Lord Willingdon, who want us to wait till the end of the War, before we embarrass the Government by demands for political reform, will be benefited by reading Reuter's cable from England published to-day. It informs us that a meeting of the members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons resolved to request the Government "forthwith to set up a machinery to give effect to the resolutions (of the Paris Conference) and carry out the policy of Imperial Preference." These people are not impatient idealists, nor are their actions deemed to be embarrassing. We may also venture to say, whatever the opinions of Lord Willingdon, that it should not be embarrassing to the Government of India if we urge our moderate demands on the attention of the Government. We are more moderate than these members of the Lords and the Commons. We do not want any action till the end of the War. But has Lord Chelmsford made one single reassuring statement regarding India's political future either in the Council or elsewhere? We realise that if he had felt with us he would have made a clear statement long ago. It is because his views are far from sympathetic towards India's legitimate aspirations, that the demand in India has grown so emphatic.

BRAVE IRISH GIRL.

HEROINE OF REBELLION TO GO BEFORE THE KING

The heroine of the Dublin rebellion was Louisa Nolan, a young Irish girl. In mail week Miss Nolan, who is only 17 years of age, attended at Buckingham Palace at the command of the King to receive a decoration for her gallant deed.

In the hottest moment of the rebellion, writes the "Daily News," the girl ran into the open under a hail of fire and dragged an officer and a number of men, who had been shot down, to a place of safety. Telling her story yesterday, Miss Nolan, who is at present appearing in the revue, "Three Cheers," said that at the time she was staying with friends in Dublin. The G.P.O. was being bombarded by the soldiers, and seeing an officer and several men fall, she ran out to help them.

"I called out for volunteers," she said, "but getting no replies I ran on, and reached an officer in the Sherwood Foresters, and managed to pull him behind the shelter of some hoardings." Then she dragged a number of men to safety, and, in spite of the warnings of doctors and nurses, crossed the Mount-street Bridge, still under fire, and brought back a dying soldier. "He died with my hand in his," said Miss Nolan.

The mother of the officer whom the brave girl saved has presented her with a silver purse and the badge of the Foresters.

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Hon. Rajkumar Girzanandan Sing of Sheohar Raj, Muzafferpur Dist., writes on 8-1-17:—"I am really quite surprised at your wonderful proficiency in your predictions."
The Kalinga Astrological Bureau,
Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
The Indian Trade Problem	6
The Governor with a Past.	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
OPINIONS OF THE DAY	5
FOREIGN CABLES.	
The War	7 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
The War Loan	5
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	4
GENERAL NEWS	
Aurvedic Medicine	4
Premier on Food Problem	3
COMMERCIAL	3
THE WEATHER	3

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, April 2, 1917.

THE IMPERIAL TRADE PROBLEM.

The protagonists of Preferential Tariff, who were in such noisy evidence some years ago under the leadership of the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, are again to the fore. The Committee which was appointed sometime ago, under the presidency of Lord Balfour of Burleigh to report on the measures which should be adopted in reference to British Trade after the war, have just published the result of their deliberations. The measures they have recommended for a preferential tariff, of course, hedged in by a number of qualifications, have sent the tariffists into a state of ecstacy. But there is nothing really to justify these jubilations. Hollow vessels it is said, make most sound. And the sound made by the tariffists seems to be of that character when the recommendations are closely looked into and crystallised. In reality, there is little substance in the recommendations. They are three in number but two of them are only corollaries of the truly single recommendation which is that the production of all essential commodities, food included, needed for the nation, must be stimulated as far as possible. This is about all! The two corollaries that are deduced therefrom are put as separate recommendations but they do not seem to be such when carefully examined. The Committee observe that for the production of the essential commodities there is the duty necessarily devolving on the Government to adopt the policy of Imperial Preference. And now there is the further corollary to this one, namely, that the Government must take steps to enlarge the basis of the present customs' duties. There is therefore nothing new in the solitary recommendation, with its obvious corollaries, which was not originally expressed by the late Mr. Chamberlain in his strenuous campaign for a Customs' Union or Zollverein. Nor is there any originality about their recommendation that "measures must be devised to safeguard the interests of the consumer and the rightful demands of labour." India is not left out in the cold. The country is to be recognised for purposes of a preferential tariff.

But how can the basis of the Custom's duties be extended for purposes of preference? Will the basis, if widened, be considered favourably by England's Allies in the present war? And what about the probability of a conflict with neutrals? It is so easy lightheartedly to applaud the recommendation of the Balfour Committee without paying serious attention to the difficulties and the dangers which must be overcome, the moment preferential tariff is resolved to be put into practice. We are afraid, there will be a civil war of trade in the old country. The Free Trraders have yet to be counted with, albeit that they are jibed and jeered at, at present, by the advocates of preference in and out of the press. Speaking specially about India, which is to be drawn into the vortex of this tariff war, we may inquire whether there will be fresh taxation on commodities exported from this country. The bulk of Madras exports are rice and wheat and cotton, seeds and jute. Will the Government of India levy a fresh duty on the export of rice and jute or how? And how will an export duty on cotton be relished by Japan, which is England's strongest ally at present in the East? And what duty will Canada and Australia put on their commodities exported to India against the probable duty on India tea? And how will the wheat growing British Colonies stimulate their exports? Will it be at the expense of Russia, which is the largest exporter of the grain to Great Britain Other more serious economic problems are involved in the practical consideration of the recommendation of the Committee of Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

One London journal of great independence and absolutely unfettered by any 'doxies as to whether it is essential for the sake of the unity of the Empire to give some stimulus to Colonial producers. "If it is honestly intended to safeguard alike the British consumer and manufacturer and our export trade, and not injure our wage-earners, why not provide free transport to this country for *all* Colonial produce? If the Government is not prepared itself to run a gigantic free steam-ferry across the ocean, which would really unify the Empire as nothing else would, and shrinks even from paying the actual freight on each consignment, it might pay the equivalent in a general bounty, say of 5 per cent., *ad valorem*, on all Colonial products landed for consumption in the British Isles? This would cost only a limited and precisely known sum, hardly exceeding the cost of one day's war. It would neither raise the price of food nor require any general alteration of wages. It would hamper neither manufacture nor shipping. And the British farmer who is now to enjoy the guarantee for a term of years of Government purchase of his produce at a fixed minimum price—with wages and rents both fixed—will equally not object!" We shall see. At present the country is bent on paying sole and exclusive attention to the best way of gaining a decisive victory ere the autumn approaches.

THE GOVERNOR WITH A PAST.

Few Governors during the first few days of their arrival in this country have been called upon to confront such an orgy of speechmaking as has fallen to the lot of Lord Ronaldshay since he took charge of the province of Bengal early last week. His Excellency created a record by addressing his Council within eighteen hours of his setting foot in his capital and on Saturday he was called upon to reply separately to the addresses of welcome tendered him by no less than eight public bodies. On such an occasion a Governor might be excused who elected to give an omnibus reply to the whole batch of addresses, but Lord Ronaldshay with commendable zeal and a high sense of duty replied in detail to each address. The tone of his speeches was, save in one respect, unexceptionable, though he had not much to say beyond the platitudinous expressions that are looked for on such occasions. His lordship took occasion, however, to refer to the criticisms that were made on his appointment when it was announced. It is a pity that he did not leave them alone. Now that he has arrived it would be better,—and certainly more graceful in the face of the cordiality of the welcome he has received in Calcutta,—to forget both the criticisms and the things that provoked them, for Lord Ronaldshay cannot expect to recall the one without giving provocation to bring up the other,—especially if we are asked to accept his complaint that the criticisms were lightly or hastily offered. "It seemed to him," said His Excellency,

"that his critics displayed somewhat undignified haste in their anxiety to discharge their quiverfull of arrows at him. He attributed to this haste the fact that in quoting extracts from his past writings and speeches they sometimes overlooked contexts, with the unhappy result that they imputed to him statements he never made, and attributed to him opinions he never held. He had served his apprenticeship in the rough-and-tumble of English political life and he could assure them that they would always find him ready to welcome criticism that was well informed or that was intended to be helpful. Perhaps, they would forgive him if he added that he would treat criticism which lacked those qualities with the contempt which it seemed to him to deserve."

That is rather ungracious treatment of the journals in Bengal whose wrath was turned into sweetness by what they took to be a renunciation on the part of His Excellency of the reactionary and unsympathetic views expressed by the Earl of Ronaldshay M.P., in his books, and his general attitude towards the aspirations of educated Indians. Now it would seem that Lord Ronaldshay's withers are unwrung. Of course we cannot answer for all the criticisms that were published at the time of his appointment, but speaking for our own and those that we have read, we can say that his suggestion that contexts were overlooked and statements imputed to him that were never made and opinions attributed to him that he never held, is quite unfounded. And he cannot afford to treat such criticism with contempt. Everything that has been said in these columns,—and as far we have seen elsewhere,—and a great deal more besides, can be justified by what Lord Ronaldshay himself has written. Of the antagonist attitude of the author of "An Eastern Miscellany" towards recent political reform in India, his petulant criticism of the Morley-Minto scheme, his advocacy of "personal rule" and his objectons to the admission of Indians to the Executive Councils,—to give only a few instances,—there can be no manner of doubt. Does Lord Ronaldshay mean by his expression of contempt for the criticisms of his appointment based on this foundation, that he considers that he has nothing to recant. It is quite certain that a Governor who held such views could never command the sympathy of the classes to whom these reforms represent a very minimum of what they ought to have. The impression has been that Lord Ronaldshay wanted to wipe the slate clean and we fancy it was on those terms that criticism ceased. We suggest that he would be better advised to let the dead past bury its dead.

Notes of the Day.

Staggering Finance.

The revenue and expenditure returns of the United Kingdom for the past year are sufficiently collossal to stagger the ordinary intelligence, even in these days of billions and trillions. To get an idea of the amazing times in which we live it may be recalled that at the time of the Crimean war the revenue of Great Britain was little more than half-a-million and in the days when Mr. Gladstone used to cry aloud at the growing expenditure it ranged from sixty to eighty odd millions; while the youngest of us can remember the thrills with which we heard of Mr. Lloyd George's early budgets which took us over the two hundred million limit when only fifteen years before there had been some excitement at the figures exceeding a hundred million. Now we have jumped, under the strain of the tremendous demands of the present war, from £236,660,758 last year to the almost incredible figure of £573,427,582 for 1916-17, no less than 205 millions being the yield of the Income Tax and £140,000,000 that of the Excess Profits tax which last year yielded only as many thousands. The whole revenue is seventy millions in excess of the estimate. Even so this represents only one-fourth of the expenditure, which amounted to over 21 millions as compared with 1,559 millions in the previous year. In order to get a final stagger in the contemplation of these figures of super-finance we may point out that the colossal revenue of 573 millions represents just the amount by which the expenditure has exceeded the estimate.

New Russia and Old Germany.

The debate in the Reichstag on emergency taxation was the occasion of a lively and significant passage-at-arms between the Imperial Chancellor and one or two outspoken deputies. A number of speakers demanded a formal assurance that Germany would not attempt to restore Tsardom in Russia. The Socialist, Noske, expressed the hope of an early peace with Russia, and declared that while the German Socialists "did not dream of revolution",—a parenthesis obviously inspired by prudence,—they were anxious for the abolition of Prussia's existing reactionary system. Other speakers too insisted on franchise reform which, in present circumstances, is of course the indispensable preliminary to any rational reorganisation of German Government. And both the Socialist parties voted against the taxes which, however, were adopted. Bernstein emphasized the fact of the neutrals' hostility to Germany.

The Kaiser's Under-study.

Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg's speech was a characteristically disingenuous and unhumorous pronouncement. There was an elaborately pious denunciation of the late Tsar, who had "drifted in the wake of the Entente" and had come to grief through disregarding the Kaiser's "friendly advice" of 1905! It is amusing to observe how ready the Chancellor is with retrospective advice for the benefit of Russia which has a considerable application to the "Fatherland" to-day, although studiously ignored. "If Russia had concentrated on internal reconstruction there would not have been room for the restless policy of expansion which had led to the war and such a hatred of the old regime that no pity was left for the downfallen house of its rulers",—is a sanctimonious passage occurring in the same speech in which Bethmann-Hollweg declared that "the speeches in the Reichstag had not convinced him of a possible beginning of the reform of Prussian franchise"! He was good enough however to give an assurance on behalf of the All-Highest that the latter had no desire "to re-establish Tsardom over enslaved subjects," and there was further lying lip-service to the Russians' "hardly won freedom" and the nation's "justified wishes for reform." The point which must have been present in the minds of many of his hearers is how soon will the Hohenzollern "drift in the wake" of the Romanov.

"Republic in Germany."

The Socialists indeed did not mince matters, declaring that "a Republic in Germany was inevitable." Ledebour asked with overwhelming pertinence why, if the Kaiser advised the Tsar in 1905 no longer to oppose the people's demands, the Chancellor does not similarly advise the Kaiser? The same Deputy used a picturesque phrase: "History is marching in seven league boots," he said, "and the German people are incredibly patient." All the more welcome and creditable therefore the growing impatience of the nation as reflected in the Reichstag. The speaker continued undaunted by shouts of "treason" and the President's caution, and insisted that the Reichstag must have a voice in concluding alliances, peace treaties and declarations of war, and,—the most unkindest cut of all,—that the Chancellor must be dismissed when the Reichstag demands his dismissal! It has not transpired yet who has had the worse fit—the All-Highest or his Under-study. And Little Willie must be feeling more bewildered than ever!

The Empire's Resources.

The recommendations of the Dominions Royal Commission are mainly directed to one end,—viz., to make the British Empire, as far as possible, a self-contained and complete economic entity. The Commission will have the bulk of instructed opinion behind them when they emphasize that the existing organisations are inadequate to deal with matters of common interest to the Empire as a whole, such for example as the scientific and co-ordinated development of the Empire's resources, the deepening of harbours on a systematic plan, increased facilities for mail and cable service, and the improved publication of necessary statistics, without which, of course, no sustained enterprise is possible. The Commission therefore recommend the constitution of an Imperial Development Board, on which shall be represented every part of the Empire, to undertake this long-neglected task.

The Programme of Work.

The Board is to embark on its work in accordance with this principle: that it is vital for the Empire "to be placed in a position enabling it to resist any pressure which a foreign Power or group of Powers could exercise in time of peace or war through the control of essential raw materials and commodities." The Board accordingly should make, as a first step, a complete survey of the relation between Empire requirements of such materials. Moreover, the Commission suggest that in regard to such materials and commodities as are mainly produced or controller outside the Empire,—e.g., cotton, petroleum, nitrates and potash,—the Board shall carefully institute research and enquiry with a view to discovering the possibilities of discovering new sources of supply, or suitable substitutes of the commodities concerned within the Empire. Of course the Imperial Development Board will work in closest consultation and co-operatin with already existing departments with cognate duties in the United Kingdom and the Dominions, as well as with the Imperia Institute in special reference to India ad it is added,—"the Crown Colonies and Protectorates"; although it is not known to what extent the Institute has specialised garding their products and possibilities.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies visite the Alexandra War Hospital at 5-15 p.m. and afterwards the Princess Mary War Hospital, on Saturday.

Their Excellencies attered Lady Tata's Concert in aid of the Hoital at Nargole at the Excelsior Theatre at 6-30 p.m., on Saturday.

The Hon. Sir William Meyer has arrived at Government House.

Surgeon-General O'Donnll, Major Melville and Captain and Mrs. O'Cock have left Government House.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon is holding a "Purdah Afternoon" at the Women's War Loan Office Mayo Road, on Thursday, April 12th, from 5 to 6-30 p.m. The Women's War Branch Depot upstairs will also be open and "Pardah" for that afternoon. All ladies are most cordially invited to come.

Their Excellencies on Sturday visited the New War Loan Enqury Office which is to be opend to-day.

Their Excelencies yesterday gave a small Luncheon Party to meet Sir William Meyer. In the afternoon their Excellencies visited the Parel Convalescent Hospital and at 6-30 p.m., they attended Divine Service at the Cathedral.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrived at Sisla on Saturday afternoon.

EAST AFRICAN OPERATIONS.

ACTIVITY IN WESTERN AREA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 1.

The War Office says:—The rainy season has suspended extensive operations in East Africa and opportunity has been taken to reorganise the forces, exchange and relieve the units and perfect the transport and reconstrust the railways. The whole German territory north of the Central Railway is being administered under civil authorities and has rapidly settled down.

A small party of wandering Germans was captured on the slopes of Kilimanjaro on March 25th. The principal German force remains south of Rufigi with outposts in contact with our columns. There has been more activity in the western area where the German columns proceeding southward engaged the Rhodesians and the Nyasaland troops north and northeast of lake Nyasa.

BELGIANS PENETRATE ENEMY FIRST LINE.

SEVERE GERMAN LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 31.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Mar. 31.

A wireless Belgian official communiqué says:—A Belgian detachment penetrated the first line at Steenstraat Bridge and a lively fight ensued. The enemy suffered severe losses. Some prisoners were taken. —*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

SITUATION IN GERMANY,

EVIDENCE OF INCREASING STRAIN AND ANXIETY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)
LONDON, Mar. 30.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Mar. 31.

Evidence of the increasing strain and anxiety in Germany is given in an article in the "Muenchner Post," which referring to the Allied blockade says:—The starvation war is entering on a decisive stage. All Germans will realise the meaning of endurance before harvest-time.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

GERMAN ADMISSIONS.

WITHDRAWAL FROM PERONNE-FINS LINE NOTIFIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., March 31.

A German wireless communiqué says our rearguards withdrew before strong English forces from both sides of the Peronne-Fins high road to a line from Ruyaulcourt to Sorel.

We repulsed French attacks north-westward of Soissons inflicting losses.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

CHANGE IN BRITISH DANGER AREA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 31.
Recd 0-45 a.m., April 1.

The "Gazette" notifies a change in the British danger area in the North Sea. The line still begins at the coast of Denmark and runs westward and southward, but it now turns sharply east, following the limit of the Dutch territorial waters.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

BRITISH ADVANCE ON ST. QUENTIN

SIX MORE VILLAGES OCCUPIED.

HINDENBURG LINE REACHED.

ADVANCE ON ST. QUENTIN.

SUMMARY OF WEEK'S PROGRESS.

CAPTURE OF HEUDECOURT.

A PLACE TACTICALLY VALUABLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 31.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 1.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters telegraphing this afternoon says:—We have made considerable progress this week—end substantlally deepening the bulge in the direction of St. Quentin and biting into the enemy defences between Croisilles and the Bapaume-Cambrai road. The Germans stoutly defended the village of Heudecourt, twelve miles south-east of Bapaume which we took after a hand-to-hand fighting, in which the enemy suffered heavily. This place is tactically valuable.

The Germans are certainly carrying out their threat to employ prisoners close to the firingline. The Russians escaped into our trenches at Ypres yesterday.

SIX MORE VILLAGES CAPTURED.

MANY SUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 31.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 1.

Field Marshal Haig to-night reports:—We have captured Heudecourt and made considerable progress eastward of the village. We have also gained possession of Marteville-Vermand and Soyecourt.

Our artillery forced the enemy to retire from St. Emile which we occupied.

We captured the villages of Jeancourt-Hervilly and Hesbecourt and captured the posts in the neighbourhoods of Otnonststmein and Menin-sur-Cojeul after killing or capturing the whole garrison.

We made successful raids north-east of Neuvillestvaast, east of Loos and north of Ypres destroying several dugouts and capturing some prisoners. We repulsed a hostile raid in the neighbourhood of Neuvillestvaast.

THREE MORE VILLAGES OCCUPIED.

GROUND GAINED NEAR HLUDICOURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 30.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Mar. 31.

Field Marshal Haig to-night reports:—We have occupied the villages of Ruyaulcourt, Sorel-le-Grand and Fins and gained ground after sharp fighting in the neighbourhood of Hludicourt.

We drove off an attack south of Neuvilledourjonval, inflicting loss.

We raided enemy lines at two points east of Neuvillestvaast.

Our heavy artillery obtained several hits on a German train eastward of Vermelles. —*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

BRITISH CONSOLIDATING THEIR GAINS.

EVIDENCES OF GERMAN NERVOUSNESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 30.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Mar. 31.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wiring to-day says:—Owing to the necessity for caution, consolidating our gains and abominable weather, the pace has distinctly slackened during the last two days. Our infantry is now in contact with the new German front all the way from Arras to six miles south-west of St. Quentin.

The Germans show many signs of nervousness. They violently bombarded the northern part of our new line yesterday afternoon, but a tremendous concentration of our counter-battery fire silenced them. —*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

THE EGYPTIAN VICTORY.

HOW IT AFFECTS OTHER POSITIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 30.
Recd. 8 a.m., April 1.

General Murray's brilliant victory over the Turks is hailed by the papers here. The progress of the British is largely due to the remarkable construction of roads and railways in the desert. When the enemy was crushed at Romani in August, Romani was the railhead. It now appears that the railway has been carried 100 miles further east and already the Turkish position on the Beersheba railway, which is their sole line of communication for Syria is untenable.

The victory also indirectly supports the British from Bagdad, the Russians from Kermanshah and makes Egypt absolutely safe.

OXFORD CITY BY-ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 30.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Mar. 31.

Mr. J. A. R. Marriott, Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, has been returned unopposed for Oxford City.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FRENCH PUSH NORTH OF SOMME.

VIGOROUS ARTILLERY DUEL.

ADVANCE IN VREGNY-MARGIVAL SECTOR-

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 31.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Mar. 31.

Last night's French communique said:—North of the Somme between the Somme and the Oise there has been reciprocal vigorous artillery firing.

Our first lines north-east of Soissons made progress in the Vregny-Margival sector.

A vigorous counter-attack west of Maisons-de-Champagne enabled us to eject the enemy from the trenches in which he gained a footing on the 28th instant. We took 63 prisoners.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

GRENADE FIGHTING IN MAISONS-DE-CHAMPAGNE SECTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 30.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Mar. 31.

This afternoon's French communiqué says that there is nothing to report except lively grenade fighting in the sector of Maisons-de-Champagne.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FRENCH ADVANCE.

SUCCESSFUL ATTACKS IN CHAMPAGNE AND ON AILETTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 31.
Recd. 8 a.m., April 1.

This afternoon's French communique says:—South of the Ailette we successfully attacked the enemy's position at different points on a front from Neuville-sur-Margival to Vregny, advancing considerably and brilliantly carrying important points *d'appui* despite energetic defence. Our machine-gun fire and barrage smashed up with very serious enemy losses five violent night counter-attacks against the position we recaptured yesterday west of Maisons-de-Champagne.

OPERATIONS ON FRENCH FRONT-

GERMAN WORKS ON HILL 304 BOMBARDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 1.

Last night's French communiqué reported feeble artillery fire north and south of the Oise. The enemy, north of Soissons, twice counterlattacked their lost positions north-east of Vregny. Both the attacks were stopped dead by our fire. On the left of the Meuse the artillery destructively bombarded the German organisations on Hill 304.

German aeroplanes dropped bombs on Dunkirk killing two civilians.

HINDENBURG LINE REACHED

PAUSE IN OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, Mar. 30.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Mar. 31.

An expert commentator says, we have reached the celebrated Hindenburg line and will now pause in the operations until the new positions are consolidated and the weather improves. In view of the British victory in Palestine the Turks can no longer doubt that their empire is threatened. Without the help of the Germans the Turks cannot dream of avenging the defeats in Asia and it is not likely that Hindenburg can at present spare troops to assist Turkey.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FIRING OBSERVED OFF LOWESTOFT.

ENEMY'S HASTY RETREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 31.
Recd. 2-35 p.m., Mar. 31.

The Admiralty says:—During the night of the 28th—29th firing was observed miles off the shore from Lowestoft. Patrols proceeded to the scene at full speed, but nothing was seen of the enemy, who had made off.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

STORMY SCENES IN REICHSTAG.

REPUBLIC IN GERMANY INEVITABLE.

SEPARATE PEACE WITH RUSSIA NOT EASY.

SOCIALIST OUTCRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, April 1.
Recd. 7-20 p.m., April 1.

Stormy scenes occurred in the Reichstag on March 30th, the Socialists amid shouts of treason, declaring that Republic in Germany was inevitable and demanding larger powers for the Reichstag on foreign policy.

Socialist David asserted that a separate peace with Russia was not so easy as the Chancellor imagined. He demanded the creation of a Constitutional Democratic State.

Socialist Ledebour said:—If the Kaiser advised the Tsar in 1905 no longer to oppose the people's demands, why does not the Chancellor venture similarly to advise the Kaiser? We regard the Republic as inevitable for the development of Germany. (Uproar). History is marching in seven league boots and the German people are incredibly patient. (Shouts of treason). The President cautioned Ledebour who continued:—The Reichstag must have voice in concluding alliances, peace treaties and delarations of war and the Chancellor must be dismissed when the Reichstag demands his dismissal.

CLAMOUR FOR REFORMS

SEQUEL TO SOCIALIST VOTE AGAINST BUDGET.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 31.
Recd. 8 a.m., April 1.

The fact that the whole of the Socialists in the Reichstag voted against the Budget is variously commented upon. Some papers regard it as a manifestation of the new anti-war movement whereas others consider that it was a pre-arranged move designed to delude the Russian Socialists into offering peace. A telegram from Amsterdam supports this view. It states that prior to making his speech Bethman-Hollweg consulted with the party leaders.

The comments of German papers telegraphed by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent show that they are generally hostile to the Chancellor and that German domestic politics may become a factor in an international struggle.

The "Vorwaerts" says:—"The Chancellor still does not recognise the seriousness of the times and is oblivious to the fact that domestic reform is now the main question in foreign politics. The paper declares it impossible that Germany should remain politically the most reactionary of all the belligerents."

The "Berliner Tageblatt," which is Moderate Liberal declares that Bethmann's policy of procrastinating and promising is most regrettable. The "Vossische Zeitung" heads its article "Hesitating Chancellor" and demands that the Government shall respect the convictions of the majority in the Reichstag.

It is notworthy that the question of reform was raised during the debate of foreign estimates even the National Liberals holding that the Crown would respect the tendency of the moment regarding franchise. Finally the Reichstag by 227 votes to 33 adopted the National Liberal motion appointing a committee of twenty-eight members to examine the constitutional questions especially popular representations in the Reichstag and the latter's relation to the Government.

ENEMYS' NEW PEACE MOVE.

SIGNIFICANT DECLARATION BY AUSTRIAN MINISTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 31.
Recd. 8 a.m., April 1.

In an interview published in the semi-official "Fremdenblatt," the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs states:—The Central Empires are ready to negotiate a peace honourable to our enemies as well as to ourselves. Moreover if negotiations fail war can continue. Coming after numerous reports of the new Austro-German peace moves this declaration is regarded as the most significant.

IMPERIAL CONSOLIDATION.

SUGGESTED REPRESENTATIVE BOARD.

INDIA TO BE INCLUDED.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF DOMINIONS ROYAL COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 27.
Recd. 4 p.m., Mar. 31.

The final report of the Dominions Royal Commission expresses the view that the existing organisations are inadequate to deal with matters of joint interest to the Empire as a whole, such as the scientific development of the Empire resources, the deepening of harbours on a co-ordinated plan, improved mail and cable service and preparation for publication of statistics. It, therefore, recommends the establishment of an Imperial Development Board representing not only the United Kingdom and the Dominions, but India and the Crown Colonies and Protectorates.

In its initial stages, the Board should be advisory, and the following representation on it is suggested:—United Kingdom, India, Crown Colonies and Protectorates, seven, and South Africa, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Newfoundland, one each.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

LATER.

The report declares regarding the scientific development of natural resources that it is vital that the Empire be placed in a position enabling it to resist any pressure which a foreign Power or group of Powers could exercise in time of peace or war through the control of essential raw materials and commodities. A complete survey should accordingly be made of the relation between Empire production and Empire requirements of such materials. With reference to such materials and commodities as are mainly produced or controlled outside the Empire, as for example cotton, petroleum, nitrates and potash, a most careful enquiry is needed regarding the possibility of new sources of supply or finding substitutes within the Empire. The survey and investigations in this respect should be entrusted to an Imperial Development Board which should work through existing departments in the United Kingdom and the self-governing Dominions and local scientific departments and the Imperial Institute for India, the Crown Colonies and the Protectorates.

The report emphasises the necessity for cheap, speedy and efficient transport and recommends larger vessels and larger harbours for them. Improvement schemes should be supervised by the Imperial Development Board. The report suggests improved mail facilities, quicker routes and some measure of government control over steamship companies regarding freights. Cheaper cabling is described as an urgent necessity.

The report states that the opinion of the Dominions favours State control of Imperial of Imperial wires. Commissioners recommend State acquisition of a trans-Atlantic cable and a considerable reduction of press rates is proposed to enable wide dissemination of Imperial news.

Dealing with trade questions, the Commissioners advocate the speeding up of the intelligence system periodic holding of inter-imperial exhibitions and unification of legislation particularly regarding patents, trade-marks and company laws.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

POST-WAR REFORMS IN INDIA

PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSION SUGGESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 26.
Recd. 4 p.m., Mar. 31.

In the House of Commons, Sir Charles Henry suggested the appointment of a Parliamentary commission to investigate and report to Parliament upon the policy that might be recommended by the Government of the day in connection with Indian affairs.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that as at present advised the Government did not propose to take this course, but the Government was carefully considering the whole subject.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

INDIAN RAW MATERIALS FOR ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., March 31.

A meeting of the Raw Materials Committee of the Association of Chambers of Commerce held at the Imperial Institute considered the question of promoting the further use in the United Kingdom of certain raw materials in India and recommended a course of action by the Chambers of Commerce in co-operation with the Indian trade enquiry now in progress at the Imperial Institute.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

SUBMARINISM.

SINKINGS NEAR TRINIDAD.

200 SURVIVORS ARRIVE RIO DE JANEIRO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
RIO DE JANEIRO, Mar. 31.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 1.

The French barque Cambronne has arrived here with 200 British, French and Italian sailors belonging to vessels sunk by a German raider off Trinidad. The raider is described as a sailingship with gasoline. She is probably one of Moewes' captured ships. The survivors state that many lives were lost in connection with sinkings.

RAIDER PROBABLY CONVERTED INTO AMERICAN BARQUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RIODEJANEIRO, April 1.
Recd. 7-20 p.m., April 1.

The raider is probably captured and converted into American barque. She is laden with mines armed with two guns and quickfirers and has wireless installation. She is commanded by Count Ukner. The Survivors relate that the raider has been renamed Seeadler and has provisions for eighteen months. She hoisted the Norwegian flag on sighting merchantmen and then displayed the German ensign, when her prey was within range of her guns.

The refugees on board the Cambronne numbered 235. Ships sunk number nine including the sailingship Charles Gounod.

Another vessel resisted, but was obliged to surrender after her engineers had been wounded.

ELEVEN SHIPS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
RIO DE JANEIRO, April 1.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., April 1.

Eleven ships were sunk by the Seeadler.

TORPEDOING OF THE CAMBRONNE.

STORY OF THE HUN'S BRUTALITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
RIO DE JANEIRO, April 1.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., April 2.

The Cambronne in the morning of March 20th when in latitude 20/10 south and longtitude 28/05 west, sighted a sailing-ship which approached rapidly. Her sails were suddenly lowered at 2,000 yards and the German flag was displayed. This was accompanied by a shot from the cannon. The German officer and armed seamen boarded the Cambronne, seized the papers and invited the captain to go on board the cruiser. The captain of the French sailing-ship Duplex says that though ill he was roughly treated by the Germans who pillaged the ship for four hours. The Germans told fantastic stories to depress their prisoners, as for instance, that France was about to be overwhelmed by 6,000,000 Germans and that Russia had been dismembered.

The Sea adder is a ship of 2,800 tons squarerigged, with a speed of twelve knots. She concealed her guns and two gasoline launches in the hold till she was past the dangerzone after leaving Germany. The only seaman detained as prisoner was a Dutchman, who refused the papermoney offered him for working in the raider's galley.

LOST UNION CASTLE LINER.

8 PASSENGERS AND 53 CREW HITHERTO SAVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 31.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., April 1.

The Union Castle Company have issued an announcement that all persons on board the Alnwick Castle left in six boats, not five. Those picked up in the second officer's boat were landed on the 20th instant, those in the third officer's boat were landed on the 26th and those in the Chief Officer's boat were landed in Spain on the 27th.

Altogether eight passengers and 53 crew have hitherto been saved, exclusive of eight who died from exposure and one killed while being transferred from the steamer in heavy weather.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

THREE LOST LINER'S BOATS MISSING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 31.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 1.

The Union Castle Company announces that three boats of the Alnwick Castle are missing.

TORPEDOING OF THE IDA.

HUN INHUMANITY IN THE NORTH SEA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 30.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Mar. 31.

The survivors of the German submarine U39 recently sunk in the North-Sea state that on February 8th the submarine fired at the Norwegian steamer Ida. The Ida immediately stopped and the submarine gunlayer asked for permission to cease fire, but was ordered to continue till he had fired twenty-five rounds. Then three men from the submarine rowed to the Ida and found the mate and steward dead on deck, having been killed while lowering a boat. The Ida was then sunk with bombs.

The inhumanity of the outrage appears to have impressed even the crew of the submarine, one of whom wrote to his parents declaring that the sight of the poor dead Norwegians would be engraved in his memory in letters of blood.—*Appeared in our Sunday.*

THE ASTURIAS OUTRAGE.

ITS INFAMY TO BE BROUGHT HOME TO GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 30.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Mar. 31.

With reference to the Asturias Reuter authoritatively announces that Great Britain without further warning will take "such measures as will perhaps bring home to the German Government some realisation of its infamy."—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

AMAZING REVENUE RETURNS,

NEARLY 600 MILLIONS FOR 1916-17.

EXPENDITURE NOW OVER 2,000 MILLIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 31.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 1.

The revenue for the year amounted to £573,427,582 sterling, an increase of £236,660,758. The expenditure was £2198,112,710 compared with £1559,158,377 last year.

ENORMOUS INCOME TAX YIELD.

WAR PROFITS TAX BRINGS OVER 200 MILLIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 7-20 p.m., April 1.

The features of the revenue returns are the income tax and excess profits tax reforms yielded 205 millions compared with 128 and quarter millions, the latter 140 millions compared with 140 thousand, last year, The total revenue is 70 millions in excess of the estimate but the expenditure is over 573 millions in excess of the estimate and the total deficit is 1,624,685,128.

NEW ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET.

OTHER APPOINTMENTS IN THE ADMIRALTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 31.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 1.

Admiral Sir George Callaghan is replacing Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur Fanshawe. The latter is retiring owing to age-limit.

Sir Frederic Brock has been promoted Admiral.

Sir George Patey has been absorbed into the establishment.

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.

NEW BRANCH ESTABLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

A new branch of the Ministry of Munitions has been established with Sir Lionel Phillips as Controller. It will deal with the examination and development of mineral properties of the United Kingdom with the exception of coal and iron likely to be specially valuable for purposes of the war. An Advisory Committee of nine will assist the Controller.

DEATH OF MR. J. D. MAYNE.

AUTHOR OF "INDIAN PENAL CODE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 27.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Mar. 31.

The death of Mr. John Dawson Mayne, author of "Indian Penal Code" is announced.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

NEW RUSSIA.

DR. HOLLWEG ON GERMANY'S ATTITUDE.

NO DESIRE TO RE-ESTABLISH TSARDOM.

DEMAND FOR FRANCHISE REFORM IN REICHSTAG.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 30.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Mar. 31.

Dr. Bethmann Hollweg's speech was in reply to a debate on emergency taxation, in which a number of speakers urged franchise reform and demanded an official assurance that Germany would not attempt to restore Tsardom in Russia. The Socialist, Noske, hoped that peace would soon be concluded with Russia. He declared that German Socialists did not dream of revolution, but insisted on the abolition of Prussia's reactionary system. The Progressive, Mueller, accused the Prussian Upper House of originating the new submarinism, because it feared electoral reform. He asserted that the King of Bavaria had emphatically pronounced in favour of universal suffrage.

The Reichstag adopted the taxes. Both the Socialist parties voted against them after a statement by Bernstein emphasising neutrals' hostility towards Germany.

In his speech, Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg, referring to Germany's attitude to recent events in Russia, stated that the time-honoured friendship between the two countries had ended on the death of Alexander II. Nicholas had drifted in the wake of the Entente and had become a partisan of the war party and had disregarded the Kaiser's friendly advice in 1905. He would no longer oppose the nation's justified wishes for reforms. If Russia had concentrated on internal reconstruction there would not have been room for the restless policy of expansion which had led to the war and such a hatred of the old regime that no pity was left for the downfallen house of its rulers.

HOPE OF RUSSIA AS A BULWARK OF PEACE.

Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg emphatically denied that the Kaiser was desirous of abolishing Russia's hardly won freedom or of re-establishing Tsardom over enslaved subjects. Germany would not meddle with Russian reconstruction, but only hoped that Russia would become a bulwark of peace.

He asserted that China's rupture of relations was the result of outside pressure, and he was confident that the old friendship with China would be revived after the war when Germany would recover her trade with East Asia.

HINDENBURG AND LUDENDORFF THANKED.

Warm thanks were due to Hindenburg and Ludendorff for what they had accomplished on the western front. He boasted of the success of submarinism. In conclusion he referred to internal questions. He declared that the speeches in the Reichstag had not convinced him of a possible beginning of the reform of Prussian franchise. It was a most serious matter to decide such a question while millions of men were in the trenches.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

DR. HOLLWEG CRITICIZED IN PRUSSIAN DIET.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 30.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Mar. 31.

The Upper House of the Prussian Diet discussed electoral reform simultaneously with the Reichstag. General Kleist declared that the reform of franchise would simply lead to a republic. He concluded by shouting "Hands off old Prussia."

Count Roon said that Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg's panegyric in the Reichstag was quite uncalled for. The Reichstag had only done its 'damned duty' in voting the war credits. It was the Reichstag franchise which needed reforming.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

GONE TO HEADQUARTERS AT FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, April 1.
Recd. 7-20 p.m., April 1.

The whole Government has gone to Headquarters at the front.

BRITISH CONGRATULATIONS.

TO RUSSIAN DEMOCRACY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 7-20 p.m., April 1.

Three great meetings held in London yesterday, passed resolutions congratulating the Russian democracy. The most influential was held at Queen's Hall presided over by Lord Bryce. It was addressed by Dr. Fisher, President of the Board of Education and Sir Alfred Mond, First Commissioner of Works.

Mr. Lansbury presided at the largest meeting which was held at Albert Hall.

NEW POLISH GOVERNMENT.

POLES THEMSELVES TO DETERMINE ITS FORM.

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS' ENTHUSIAM FOR REPUBLIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 30.
Recd. 7-15 am., Mar. 31.

The speech of the Labour leader M. Tcheidze, in which he denounced the Kaiser, was made at a great demonstration of soldiers which marched to the Duma, carrying banners bearing such inscriptions as "Hurrah for the Republic," "War to a Finish" and "Down with William."

After M. Tcheidze's speech M. Rodzianko addressed the troops, promising to defer to all the decisions of the Constituent Assembly, including distribution of estates to the people if it was so decided. The troops were most enthusiastic and carried M. Rodzianko on their shoulders into the Duma.

A deputation from Black Sea troops and fleet has arrived here to promise support to Government. The latter has appointed a committee to settle the affairs of Poland, pending the establishment of a Polish State.

COMPLETE ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN.

It is announced that all Government posts, including Ministerial appointments, will be open to women. Ex-premier Golitzin and Goremykin have been released.

The Government has issued a proclamation stating that the Poles themselves will determine the form of their new government at the Constituent Assembly based on universal suffrage.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

SPANISH CRISIS.

LABOUR MANIFESTO CALLS FOR GENERAL STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, Mar. 30.
Recd. 4 p.m., Mar. 31.

The appeal to the people referred to in the cable yesterday referred to the Labour manifesto calling for a general strike at the first opportune moment as a protest against high prices.

Government has closed the Labour headquarters.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

REIGN OF TERROR IN VERA CRUZ.

REVOLUTIONISTS KILL SEVERAL PERSONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

GALVESTON, March 31.
Recd. 7-20 p.m., April 1.

The reign of terror prevails in mine-fields in Vera Cruz State. It is reported that several persons including two British subjects have been killed by the revolutionists.

SWEDISH NEUTRALITY.

STATEMENT BY THE NEW PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, Mar. 31.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 1.

A new Cabinet has been formed with Senator Schwarz as Premier. In a statement of policy he said that the first duty would be to continue the policy of Imperial neutrality.

SWEDEN RENEWS PROTEST AGAINST GERMAN BLOCKADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CHRISTIANIA, Mar. 31.
Recd. 7-15 am., Mar. 31.

The Government has again protested against the German blockade.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

RUSSIAN FRONTS.

PREMIER ON MOST SATISFACTORY SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 30.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Mar. 31.

M. Rodzianko has informed the Duma that the situation at the front is most satisfactory. Owing to thaw no decisive operation can be expected at present, but the enemy is concentrating forces at various points.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

RUSSIAN GAS ATTACK.

FIGHTING SOUTH-EAST OF BARANOVITCHI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 30.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Mar. 31.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—We attacked with asphyxiating gas south-eastward of Baranovitchi, our artillary simultaneously opening a bombardment with chemical shells.

A counterattack dislodged the enemy from our trenches on the Odynsky Canal.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

THE MOEWE DEFIED.

BRITISH STEAMER'S GLORIOUS FIGHT

THE RAIDER PAYS DEARLY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

COPENHAGEN, March 29.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., April 1.

A vivid story of the stout resistance which the British steamer Otaki offered when attacked by the Moewe on March 10th has been told by neutral members of the crews who have arrived from Berlin. They state that a regular engagement was fought and the Moewe was hit by seven shells, one of which struck her two feet below the saloon, where a number of neutral prisoners were congregated, killing two German soldiers.

MOEWE CATCHES FIRE.

The Moewe caught fire, which it took three days to extinguish. Ultimately the Otaki surrendered and the crew were taken on board the Moewe. The Captain, First Officer, Chief Engineer and two of the crew of the Otaki were killed, and six of the crew of the Moewe, besides two Hindu prisoners. During the fight the British prisoners already on board the Moewe forced the iron doors of their quarters, but the German soldiers armed with hand grenades prevented them from reaching the deck.

The Moewe was on one occasion cruising outside Cape Town and on another outside Rio de Janeiro. She turned homeward via Newfoundland and North Atlantic when coal was running short.

The British prisoners were under strict surveillance and isolated from the others.

REMOVABLE MASTS AND DUMMY FUNNELS.

The Moewe carried four big guns and five torpedo tubes. She was fitted with high masts which could be removed and dummy funnels which could be unshipped. She repeatedly repainted in different colours. She also had a sham steering wheel. At night the masts were set and she cruised full speed, but in day time she steamed slowly.

The Moewe passed Elsinore on the 21st instant, and entered the Sound. On arrival at Kiel the British officer prisoners were sent to Karlsruhe and the men to Westphalia.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

BRITISH SHIPPING LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 30.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Mar. 31.

Mr. Macnamara states that British ships submarined or mined during the first eighteen days of December, January, February and March respectively were 30, 26, 66 and 55, not including fishing-craft and the victims of the Moewe.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

PATRIOTIC LEAGUE OF BRITONS OVERSEAS.

GIFT OF £100,000 FOR AIR FLEET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 30.
Recd. 7-15 am., Mar. 31.

The Patriotic League of Britons overseas has received from 157 branches abroad over £100,000, the greater part of which has been handed to the Admiralty and War Office to provide seaplanes and aeroplanes. Considerable sums have also been given to various war charities, including £13,854 to the Red Cross.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 31.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., April 1.

A communiqué says during the week ending the 25th instant, 874 merchant ships entered French ports and 793 left. Two ships above 1,600 tons were sunk and five under 1,600. One boat was unsuccessfully attacked. Seven fishing boats were sunk.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

INDIA AND WAR EXPENDITURE ADJUSTMENT.

HALF-A-MILLION IN DISPUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., March 31.

The army appropriation account states that the sum of £5,570,320 credited to the Government of India includes a provisional payment of £542,300 by India representing an estimated saving to the Government of India of sea transport service from 1914 to 1916 inclusive.

The War Office and India Office are still corresponding on the subject.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

RECRUITING IN AUSTRALIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Mar. 30.
Recd. 7-15 am., Mar. 31.

Mr. Tudor, leader of the Labour Opposition, in a speech here appealed for recruits.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 31.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated 27th March:—

The French and British advance continues and though German resistance has increased in intensity all along the front and the inclemency of the weather hinders operations, the Germans far from being able to resume the offensive, continue to yield ground. The British have captured Lagnicourt and the junction of Roisel on the railway, from St. Quentin to Cambrai. The French fighting vigorously have carried strong positions on the plateau overlooking St. Quentin from the south and driven back several counter-attacks. They have advanced up to the outskirts of Savy, where the enemy have established themselves in the previously prepared line of trenches. The French also occupied Castries and Essigny and made important advance up the west bank of the Oise and captured Vendeuil, three miles north of La Fere. The French further progressed favourably south of the river Oise and are making their way into the lower forest of Courcy and along the plateau north of Soissons to the neighbourhood of Margival. The chief obstacle in the German line is the high ground of Gobain Forest west of Laon, which is a naturally strong and elaborately fortified redoubt. The weakness of this position is that it does not extend quite to the river Aisne and the French are now pushing in between it and the river.

Nothing important has occurred on the Italian front, but both Austrians and Italians are making unceasing preparations and the Austrians are shelling the Adige Valley with 16½ inch howitzers.

The Russo-Roumanians have had to withdraw under hostile pressure from the position on the tributaries of the Troitus in Moldavia.

The Russians in south-west Persia have occupied Karind and are still advancing.

RUSSIA NO LONGER A DEAD WEIGHT.

The French, Italian and British Ambassadors paid an official visit to the Russian Council of Ministers, and the British Ambassador informed them that the British Government recognised the Russian Provisional Government and the Ambassador desired to confirm the mutual resolutions for strengthening the union and successful carrying on of the war.

The Russian Foreign Minister in a statement to the press said:—"Russia is no longer a dead weight in the coalition of the Allies. She is a productive force henceforward. All rumours of separate peace must vanish for ever, for it would be unnatural for freed Russia to come to an understanding with reactionary Germany."

INTERNAL CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

All accounts show that the internal condition in Germany is now very bad. Troops at the front are well fed, but troops in the interior and munition workers are poorly provided and there is great distress among the civil population.

GERMAN DEVASTATION.

DESTRUCTION OF FAMOUS FORTRESS TOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 31
Recd. 2-35 p.m., Mar. 31.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters wiring yesterday says:—Last three days' fighting has brought the French close to the valley separating the upper and lower Oise.

The correspondent describes the German destruction of Coucy-le-Chateau, the ancient fortress town which was dominated for seven centuries by the Coucy Castle, the walls of which seven yards thick were utterly shattered. There is reason to believe that the touch of a single finger fired a complete series of mines at Couey-le-Chateau and it is understood that 28 tons of explosives were expended on the castle alone.

The capture of the ruins, which the enemy succeeded in using as a defensive point for three days, was a most difficult piece of infantry work. It involved an advance of over a mile across open and sloping ground entirely swept by concealed machine-gun fire. The French finally made a successful night attack.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN PRESS.

CLAMOURS FOR PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 7-20 p.m., April 1.

A Vienna telegram says that the Austro-Hungarian press following the Foreign Ministers' lead is clamouring for peace declaring that Czernin's proposal offers honourable settlement.

SIR ERIC GEDDES.

APPOINTED INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF TRANSPORTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 26.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Mar. 31.

Sir Eric Geddes has been appointed Inspector-General of Transportation in all theatres of war. He retains his position as Director-General of Transportation on Field Marshal Haigh's staff, but vacates the War Office post of Director-General of Military Railways, to which Sir Guy Granet has been appointed.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

OPERATIONS NEAR BAGDAD.

BRITISH AND RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

RETREAT OF THE ENEMY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 31.
Recd. 7-20 p.m., April 1.

A Mesopotamia official communiqué says:—Our troops since the 19th instant operating northward and north-eastward of Bagdad, have been actively engaged in pushing back the enemy and consolidating our positions. Our troops and also the Russians are converging on Khanikin, but have encountered considerable difficulties; we, owing to the bridging of a number of canals and rivers and the Russians, through snow and devastation, caused by the retreating Turks. Our troops have encountered considerable forces and met with strenuous resistance, but inflicted severe losses and captured prisoners, foodstuffs and supplies. We occupied Shahroban on March 23rd, after lively fighting and in the Diala river region Sebelhamrin and Kizilrobat on the 25th. We also occupied Beltwah and Sindaiyah and rich productive areas, thirty-five miles north of Bagdad. We occupied Fallujah, thirty-six miles westward of Bagdad, on the 19th, the Turks offering little resistance and retreating in the direction of Hit.

ANATOLIAN AND BAGDAD RAILWAYS.

SUGGESTED TRANSFER OF MANAGEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 7-20 p.m., April 1.

Presiding at a meeting of the Ottoman Railway Company, Lord Rathmore stated that he had written to the Foreign Office suggesting that the company should be entrusted with the management of Anatolian and Bagdad Railways if, as was expected, the control of them was taken out of the hands of the Germans.

PARCELS FOR PRISONERS IN TURKEY.

TRANSMISSION STOPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 7-20 p.m., April 1.

In the Commons, Mr. Hope stated that the Swiss Post Office had notified the Government that transmission of parcels to prisoners of war in Turkey had been stopped. The Imperial Government had requested the American Ambassador in Vienna to make a strong protest on the subject.

MEDICAL RE-EXAMINATION, BILL.

PARAMOUNT NECESSITY OF THE MEASURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 30.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Mar. 31.

During the Committee stage in the House of Commons of the Medical Re-examination Bill Mr. Forster, replying to objections to calling up of discharged men, said that only paramount necessity would have induced Government to make the proposal.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ORIGINAL RESEARCH IN MEDICINE.

AMPLE OPPORTUNITIES OFFERED BY INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., April 1.

Presiding at a meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts at which Sir Havelock Charles read a paper by Surgeon-General, Sir Pardey Lukis, on opportunities for original research in medicine in India, Mr. Chamberlain said that medical services in India had given freely of their best in the war. He paid a tribute to the admirable work, remarkable energy and progress of Sir Pardey Lukis, while the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service and also to the great impartiality and ability with which Sir Havelock Charles had discharged often difficult and disagreeable work at the India Office. Mr. Chamberlain said he was convinced that nowhere in the Empire was there larger field than in India for research and fruitful experiment, and he appealed to the leaders of the medical profession in the United Kingdom to make themselves acquainted with opportunities offered by India, to spread that knowledge among their pupils and not to grudge India some of their best pupils.

Sir Malcolm Morris urged that the India Office should encourage the treatment of leprosy in India with a view to stamping it out. He stated that when in India in 1914, he saw an English member of one of the Services who had been terribly affected with leprosy, every trace of which had disappeared under Sir Leonard Roger's treatment. He had also seen that day the officer in England who had improved most remarkably under the same treatment.

OBJECTIONABLE BEHAVIOUR OF U. S

HOW GERMANY WAS FOILED.

FOREIGN SECRETARY'S INDIGNATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., March 31.

In the Reichstag, Herr Zimmermann, replying to a criticism by the Socialist, Herr Haase, regarding the embitterment of relations with the United States, stated that he had instructed the Minister in Mexico to take steps to negotiate a Mexico-Japanese Alliance against the United States but the instructions were only to be put into effect if the United States declared war on Germany.

Carranza would not have learnt of these instructions yet if the United States had not in an objectionable manner published them. The leakage was being investigated.

After complaining of the hostile attitude of the United States he proceeded to defend the endeavour to enlist the support of nations notoriously antagonistic to the United States. When he thought of the Mexico-Japanese Alliance he was guided by the consideration that German troops already had to fight a superior enemy force.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

AMERICA ABOUT TO ENTER WAR.

TOMORROW'S SPECIAL CONGRESS SESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, March 31.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., April 1.

The Cabinet held a final sitting before the special session of the Congress on April 2nd. Various members submitted reports of steps taken to prepare for war, showing that everything possible had been done to co-ordinate the country's resources.

The general impression is that America is about to enter actively war, Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg's speech being the last straw.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

HIGH PRICE OF WHEAT IN AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, April 1.
Recd. 7-20 p.m., April 1.

The highest prices for wheat since 1864 have been reached in Chicago, the price being nearly two dollars, a bushel. The rise was due to sensational reports of damage through drought to winter wheat in Nebraska and Kansas.

NEW SOUTH WALES WAR CONTRIBUTIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

SYDNEY, Mar. 30.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Mar. 31.

It is officially announced that New South Wales has contributed £2,604,923 to various war funds, including £1,064,959 for foreign relief, besides great quantities of provisions, clothing, etc. The State has also contributed £35,250,000 to the Commonwealth war loans.—*Appearedel in our Sunday Edition.*

WHITEHALL EXEMPTIONS,

MR. MACNAMARA'S DEFENCE OF HIS YOUNG MEN.

Replying in mail week to Sir Henry Dalziel, who asked as to the number of young men "in the trenches not very far away from the Whitehall front," Mr. Macnamara in the House of Commons said the cases of all the young men between 18 and 25 had been reviewed, and of the 260, 135 were being released.

Since that was done there had been received the request to release all men under 22, and they had replied that they would do what they could to meet the demand, but he insisted that there were men on their "trained constructive and engineering staff" whom it was impossible for the Admiralty to dispense with. He summarised what had been done in actual figures thus: Total staff, including 1,752 women, 5,180; Men released and to be released 1,049; Men of military age in 1916, excluding medically rejected (out of a total of 3,910) 1,417. All the young men who had been exempted carried a card stating that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty had decided that they were indispensable and must stay at their present posts.

"I RESENT IT."

Sir Henry Dalziel: We were told six months ago that all the men who could be spared had gone. Since then, he now tells us, 1,000 have been allowed to go. The men are not to blame. It is the Admiralty.

Mr. Macnamara: No; I never said six months ago, that all men who could be spared had gone. I said we had got to train others to take their places till the men could go. It is a little hard lines on a young fellow who is just as anxious to go as any man to have this order in his pocket, "You must not go", and then be, as I think, insulted by writers in print and by comic pictures representing that he was hiding in the funk-holes of Whitehall. On his behalf I resent it. (Cheers).

The death occurred on Saturday morning of Rev. Fr. Bounetraine, Superior of Ecclesiastical Seminary of Bangalore. He was 74 years of age and came out to India in 1867. He died at St. Martha's Hospital where he was removed suffering from cancer three months ago.

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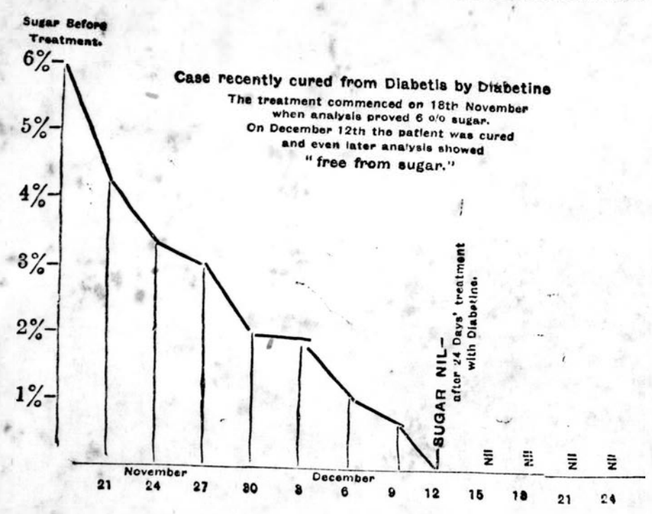
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DARING DACOITY NEAR CALCUTTA.

THE VILLAGER'S PLUCK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 31.

A daring dacoity was committed in the house of Mahendra Nath Ghosh of village Talpooker, near Agarpara Police Station, not far from Calcutta. It appears a gang of thirty Punjabi dacoits raided the house. A hue and cry was raised and about fifty young men of the village armed with lathis challenged the dacoits. A free fight ensued in the course of which the dacoits fired at the villagers, one of whom dropped down seriously wounded. The villagers, however, managed to catch one dacoit. The ruffians were then forced to take to heels chased by the villagers. At the railway station with the help of the police the villagers seized two more dacoits. The rest disappeared in the dark.

BOMBAY'S NEW DIRECTOR OFPUBLIC. INSTRUCTION.

MR. J. G. COVERNTON OF BURMA APPOINTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Mar. 31.

In the "Burma Gazette" notification to-day the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma takes the opportunity on the transfer of Mr. J. G. Covernton to Bombay as Director of Public Instruction to record the appreciation of Mr. Covernton's services in the expansion and development of education in Burma. During the eleven years of Mr. Covernton's service in the province despite financial and other obstacles, there has been marked development of all branches of education, the number of collegiate students increasing more than four-fold, and the number of secondary schools and scholars having more than doubled.

Mr. Covernton's name will, however, be more particularly associated, continues the Lieutenant-Governor, with the work connected with the University for Burma. He has carried through the scheme with diligence and enthusiasm from the inception to completion of the draft bill. In this, as in many other problems which confront the Director of Public Instruction of a progressive province, Mr. Covernton has shown unfailing tact and readiness to appreciate considerations advanced from all points of view. The notification concludes with his Honour's expression of regret at the loss sustained by the province in Mr. Covernton's transfer and wishing him every success in his new sphere of action.

P. W. D. COMMITTEE AT ALLAHABAD.

AFFILIATION OF RURKI COLLEGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 31.

At the second sitting of the P. W. D. Committee Mr. De La Fosse, Director of Public Instruction said the affiliation of Rurki College with the University of Allahabad would be advantageous and bring the college into closer contact with the educational life of the province and give co-ordination. Granting a degree would be an attraction.

REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS NAMES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 31.

At the annual meeting of the Madras Trades Association, Mr. R. J. C. Robertson the Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, referred to the proposal to agitate for registration of business names and said it was the intention of the committee to press the matter on the Government of India and local Governments at the earliest opportunity. Referring to the war he said the trades community of Madras took their full share of its local trials, hardships and disappointments, and stated that members of the trades community were doing their best to support to the utmost of their ability the Indian War Loan.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 30.

Mr. J. C. Ker, I.C.S., is placed on special duty.

Major T. D. H. Hackett is reported to Burma.

EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL AT ADEN.

An Exemption Tribunal for the Settlement of Aden has been constituted with the First Assistant Political Resident and District Magistrate, Aden, as the Civil Officer and President of the Tribunal. The other two members will be nominated by the competent Military authority and the President, respectively. The place where the Tribunal will hold its sittings will be notified by the President. Applications for exemption made in accordance with Rule 6 of the Indian Defence Force Rules shall be lodged with the District Magistrate.

Justices Bakewell, Napier, Kumaraswami Sastri, and Srinivasa Ayengar will act as Additional Judges of the Madras High Court from 1st April to 15th July.

The Raja of Manipur raised a double company of infantry in his state and in addition to bearing a portion of the cost of the company while serving with the Indian Army, His Highness has defrayed all preliminary expenses connected with its recruitment amounting to Rs. 10,000 and will enlist and train a reserve of one hundred men at a cost of Rs. 22,000 per annum.

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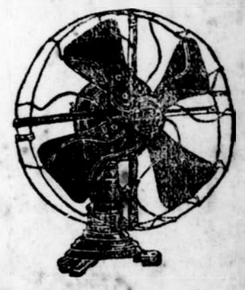

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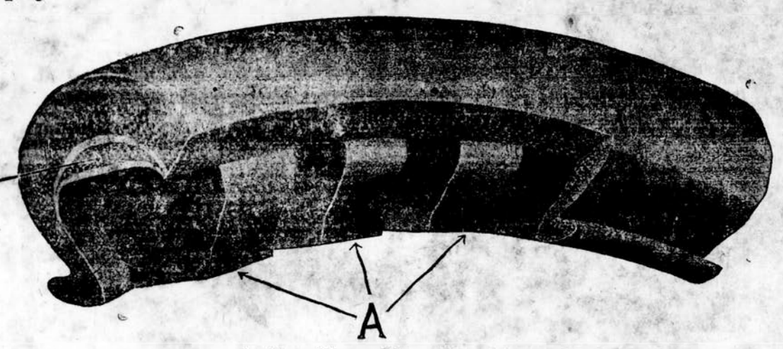

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